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RESULTS OF ROMISH MISSIONS.

THE Missionary Herald for July last gave a brief outline of the leading facts and conclusions presented in Mr. Venn's "Missionary Life and Labors of Francis Xavier," so far as Xavier's own life was concerned, exhibiting, plainly, the substantial failure of his missionary work. But Mr. Venn's condensed and able volume has a closing chapter with this general heading : "*The failure of Romish missions to the heathen.*" In this chapter, he again adverts to the difficulty of obtaining any thing like accurate and reliable accounts of Romish missions and their results, and remarks : "Nothing is more striking, in reading missionary records, than the contrast between the scanty, vague, extravagant, and unsatisfactory notices of Romish missions, and the cautious, candid, and multitudinous records of Protestant evangelical missions." He shows that the fidelity of the glowing accounts of successes contained in the published letters of Jesuit missionaries has been disproved by Romish as well as Protestant writers, though "it requires much moral courage to risk the enmity of the Jesuits by publishing any thing to their discredit," and those who have exposed their exaggerations and falsehoods on this subject have been sorely persecuted. He quotes one Romish writer, the secretary of a Commissioner sent by the Pope, in 1740, to examine into the state of the Jesuit mission in Cochin China, who, after his return to Europe, referred to the published "*Lettres édifiantes,*" &c. of the missionaries as follows : "What do these letters principally contain ? Choice eulogies upon their missions and their missionaries—eulogies which are not in the least founded upon truth. What else ? Marvels which have no existence except in the imagination of the writers. To believe them, how many conversions have been effected by their ministry ! What progress has the gospel made in their hands ! Yet, I say it with as much grief as truth, I found on the spot not the least vestige of these fine things, these

'edifying' achievements. I found only scandalous profanations of the divine worship, and the dissemination of discord, which it is now almost impossible to suppress."

Mr. Venn next notices the extent of Romish missions; and after having shown that the church of Rome had put forth efforts for the conversion of the heathen, during three centuries, of the most powerful and extensive character, he asks: "What have been their conquests over heathenism and Mohammedanism throughout the world? To what country will Rome point as exhibiting the triumph of its missions? If we examine some of its chief scenes of early hope and promise, we shall discover only signal failures, notwithstanding much boasted success at times. If we turn over the three thousand closely printed columns of Baron Henrion, and notice the multitude of illustrious names and deeds of Romish missionaries through successive centuries, and then ask, Where are the present results of these missions?—where are the native churches which have sprung from them? the proof of the failure of Romish missions becomes perfectly astounding." Adducing facts in support of this position, he briefly reviews the results of these missions in South India, Ceylon, Japan, China, Abyssinia, Paraguay, and the Philippine Islands, and comes to conclusions which will be best presented in his own language, as follows:

"The historical review now given will establish the conclusion, that the brightest prospects and the most confident hopes of Romish missions to the heathen have vanished sooner or later, by one catastrophe or another;—that they have not contained within themselves the principle of permanent vitality. Where they are not upheld by the sword, they are overborne by opposition. Their apparent success, for a time, has been the result of favorable worldly circumstances, and when those circumstances have changed, the mission has come to nothing. This conclusion is based upon the history of three centuries, during the greater part of which period the church of Rome had the fields to itself. Rome put forth missionary agencies to reap them, far more numerous than the Protestant church has yet been able to command. But Rome failed to gather in the harvest, and the fields are all now still unreaped, and open for the entrance of Protestant evangelists. Romanists boast of Francis Xavier as the Apostle of the Indies; they erect altars and chapels for his worship; they invoke his aid in their missionary efforts; and 'verily they have their reward.' The blight of Xavier's missionary principles has rested upon them ever since; and the disappointment, which pursued Xavier to his last breath, has been the portion of many a sincere, able and zealous Romish missionary.

"Where true religion has been once established, Romanism can extend itself, because it is essentially a declension from the truth, and it offers to partially awakened consciences an easier religion, and one more accommodated to the cravings of fallen nature. Where Popery is adopted as an engine of the state, and can unsheathe the sword of persecution, it can triumph over all opposition. But Popery, it has been seen, cannot plant or propagate itself in lands where true religion has not first been introduced.

It cannot maintain its foothold there. Even the blood of its martyrs is in no sense the seed of its church. Popery exists, therefore, only under the predicted character of the Apostasy ; and all its fallacious boasts of success in missions to the heathen, all its pretensions to miraculous powers, all its absurd legends, do but add another mark of ‘the Apostasy’—‘speaking lies in hypocrisy.’”

Prospects of Protestant Missions.

The writer then adverts to the influence of Romish missions upon the minds of the heathen, as “a hindrance to true Christianity,” and, on the other hand to the “broad fact, that in South India, which has been one of the chief scenes of Romish missions, Protestant missions have had most success,” and says, for the encouragement of faithful evangelical laborers :

“The conclusion, which an extensive inquiry on this subject suggests, is, that Protestant missions have little to fear from Rome, if only the church of Christ puts forth its spiritual strength for the advancement of the Redeemer’s cause. Romish interference may sometimes distress the individual missionary, who is exposed to its annoyance, but he need not fear any permanent hindrance to the cause of truth, unless the Romish teaching be supported by the arm of secular power.

“There may be, also, incidental benefit to Protestant missions from the juxtaposition of Romish missions. They afford a standing warning against trusting to a mere nominal Christianity. They serve to show the worthlessness of a formal profession of Christianity which is not grounded upon an open Bible, and spiritual life in the soul. There will be much mere formal profession in Protestant missions, and the value of such formal profession differs little in the one case or the other. But the strength of a Protestant mission is in ‘the truth of the gospel,’ and in the spiritual operation of the truth in the souls which receive it. Converts who are alive to God, through faith in Christ Jesus, and who live the life of faith in the Son of God, showing their faith by its fruits, are the ‘holy seed’ and ‘the holy seed shall be the substance thereof.’ For the sake of these, the Lord sustains and protects the external framework of a mission, and bears, with much long suffering, the nominal Christianity which will ever enter too largely into its composition.”

“It may be permitted to one who has had large opportunities and long experience in the supervision of missions to state his firm conviction, that all attempts to lay the foundations of a Protestant mission without true conversions, and a spiritual life in individual souls, will be as unsatisfactory and as transient as those of Xavier and his followers. Christian education may be extended; a visible church, in all its completeness, may be established; civilization may be promoted by industrial institutions; but there may be no ‘living’ church. For a season, especially in the early days of freshness and hope, the mission may appear to flourish; but if the spiritual ‘substance’ be wanting, the end will be disappointment, failure, and too often, the apostasy of converts. If the spirit of Christ be not with the mis-

sionary, he will be baffled at all points, and wear out his strength in continuous and incessant, but profitless labor.

"To those who long for the day when Jesus 'shall have dominion from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth,' I confidently point, in the history of Protestant missions, to the abundant evidences that the spirit of Christ is with them; that, under his influences, a native agency is in preparation which will have power and grace to carry on the work without foreign assistance. I point, also, to the providential removal of hindrances to the extension of Christianity, which has become a sign of the times since missions have been prosecuted in the spirit of the gospel,—to the gradual preparation of the nations for the living word of God, and to its multiplication in all languages. In these things we see the way of the Lord prepared, and may anticipate his predicted and universal dominion; when 'all nations shall call him blessed.'"

LETTERS FROM THE MISSIONS.

Sandwich Islands.

Pleasant Intelligence from Hawaii.

COMMUNICATIONS have been received, from several persons, relating to the same matters, on the Island of Hawaii. They are matters of so much importance and promise, in connection with the introduction of changes which have been desired and the establishment of the new order of things among the native churches, that extracts will be given from different letters, at the risk of some needless repetition, though with the omission of much which, but for this risk, would be inserted. Those who are watching with interest the attempt, at the Islands, to divide the overgrown churches, and introduce, much more extensively, a native pastorate, will be glad to see not merely one man's account of the action which has now been taken, but also the expression of opinion and feeling on the subject by others. It will perhaps be appropriate to give first, in full, the letter of Dr. Gulick, Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, and then extracts from other communications. Hawaii, the largest island of the Hawaiian or Sandwich group, is divided into several districts,—Kohala and Hamakua on the north, Hilo and Puna on the east, Kau at the south, and Kona, (North and South,) on the west. These divisions are often referred to in the letters. All the missionaries on the Island have heretofore been connected with one Association, which is now divided.

LETTER FROM DR. GULICK, HONOLULU, NOVEMBER 18, 1864.

Organization of Associations and Church- es—Ordination of Pastors.

On the 12th instant I returned from Hawaii, after an absence of seven weeks. This trip has been one of the most interesting passages of my life, and one which I cannot expect to be, in its most peculiar features, repeated. I return to my duties at the centre with renewed hope and courage. Low as is the state of religion on all our islands, there is much to encourage on Hawaii.

On the 3d of October, the Association of West Hawaii was organized at Waimea. Rev. Messrs. Lyons, Bond, and Paris, with their native delegates, formed the active membership, while many others were invited to sit as corresponding members. The meeting extended through three days, and was one of the most delightful I ever attended, for the genial and glowing spirit of all who took part, and for the work accomplished.

Three new churches were recognized in Hamakua, two in Kohala, and three in Kona, which, with the four old mis-

sion churches, make twelve within the bounds of this Association, each of which will hereafter send one lay delegate to the annual meetings, with its minister if it have one.

Seven men were examined for the ministry, six of whom were accepted for ordination, and one was licensed. One was ordained, as the last exercise before the adjournment of the Association, for the new church of Kohala Hema. His name is *Adamu Pali*. He is a modest young man, a graduate of Lahainaluna, and has studied theology with Mr. Lyons.

By the appointment of the Association, Mr. Paris and I visited Waipio, in Hamakua, and on the 9th of October, (the Sabbath,) ordained Setepano Kukahikihi, and installed him over the new church of Waipio and Waimanu. This man is somewhat advanced in life, and belongs to the older class of Hawaiian Christians, with their intellectual and moral defects, and with their excellencies, of piety, docility, and familiarity with the Bible.

Only stopping to preach and administer the sacrament at two other places in Hamakua, where they so much need the labors of their pastor, (Mr. Lyons, who has for more than a year been laid by,) I hastened on to Hilo, and was present at the organization of the Association of East Hawaii, by Rev. Messrs. Coan, Lyman, O. H. Gulick, Dr. Wetmore, and two native delegates. Neither the attendance nor the interest was so great as at Waimea, yet it was a meeting of great importance, giving shape to the future in a most satisfactory manner.

Eight new churches were approved of in Hilo and Puna, and two in Kau. Five men were examined for the ministry, four of whom are members of Mr. Coan's theological class. Three were licensed to preach. They are graduates of Mr. Lyman's boarding school, and have for a number of years been school-teachers. They appear to be good men, and

we may hope they will develope as responsibility is put upon them. Two were accepted for ordination. One of them, a substantial man of over fifty, named *Pohano*, was ordained on the Sabbath, October 16, at Hilo, for the new church at Hakalau. He is a man of much character and appears well.

Kauhane is a graduate of Lahainaluna, and has been a student for a number of months in Mr. Alexander's theological school at Wailuku, where he gave high evidence of character. By vote of the Eastern Association of Hawaii, in compliance with a call from the people of the eastern part of Kau, my brother and I ordained and settled him there on the 24th of October. It was to us all a most delightful day. Eight of the young women of the Kau female seminary spent the Sabbath at Punaluu with us, and got good and added interest to the occasion. *Kauhane* is settled under favorable prospects of usefulness.

On the 30th of October, in pursuance of the action of the Association of West Hawaii, Mr. Paris and I, in the forenoon, ordained and installed *Pilipo*, a Lahainaluna graduate, as pastor of the old church at Kailua, over which Mr. Thurston had exercised missionary pastorship for more than forty years. The services were in the time honored church erected under Gov. Adams. Could Father Thurston have been with us, it would have supplied the only link missing in the deep interest of the occasion.

In the afternoon of the same day, we ordained and installed *Kupakee*, at Keauhou, a point mid-way between Kailua and Kaawaloa. This man is of chieftain connections, and has for many years been judge of the district of South Kona. He is one of the monuments of grace on these Islands. From a wicked youth, with no special advantages of education, having never been to more than a common school, he has become one of our most capable men, and one in whose piety we have confidence. He has resigned his judgeship, with a salary of

\$250, and many perquisites, for a pastor's precarious salary of \$150; and that too when it is palpable that the native minister's position may soon be quite an uncomfortable one. He wishes to be remembered to Dr. Anderson, who will remember him as the largest man on the island of Hawaii, the one with whom he sat alone in Mr. Paris's study, and to whom, in place of conversation, which was impossible between them, he pointed out some passages in the Hawaiian-English New Testament. One of those passages, he says, fostered and further developed his desire to be a minister.

On Tuesday, the 7th of November, we ordained *Papaula*, by the direction of the West Association, for the extreme south of Kona. He is an energetic man, with much of the teaching faculty, and is one of those who add to our hopefulness regarding a native ministry.

The last of this intensely interesting series of ordinations took place at North Kohala, in Mr. Bond's church. *Luhiau*, approved of by the Association, was ordained and settled over the western part of that field. He is one of the few against whose morality there has never been a breath of suspicion, is a graduate of Mr. Bond's family school and of Mr. Lyman's school at Hilo. A man of simple, stable piety, he will hardly fail of doing good.

Thus have the Associations of the Island of Hawaii arranged for twenty-four evangelical church organizations, nineteen of them under native ministers; and eight of these nineteen are already organized, with pastors, while four others are, for the present year, supplied with licensed preachers, and will most probably be organized at the next meeting of the Associations, a year hence. This we feel to be a great step in advance, and we pray the Lord to make it redound to his glory. It is of the Lord that so many men, so well adapted, have been raised up; and we beseech him to send us more, for the laborers are few.

LETTER FROM MR. COAN, HILO, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

HAVING thus presented, on the foregoing pages, the letter of the Secretary of the Hawaiian Board, extracts will now be given from other communications in the order of their respective dates, this from Mr. Coan being first.

Tours—State of the Church—Theological Class.

In August I visited my whole parish, of Hilo and Puna, and had a pleasant reception. The church was peaceful and there was little call for discipline. There was not that wakeful spiritual state which gives light and power and triumph to the people of God; but, on the other hand, there was not an utter lack of light and love and peace. Attendance was good, contributions were fair, and some were gathered to the church. Our Sabbath congregation at the central station is full and attentive. Morning prayer meetings are well attended, and from one hundred to two hundred attend the semi-weekly lectures. Our monthly concert contributions at the station meeting house range from forty to seventy dollars.

Having accomplished my summer tours, (not in Europe,) I resumed my labors in the theological class, and in this work I am now engaged. The students returned to the school with alacrity, and many others would be glad of permission to attend, but I have kept the number at twelve.

New Churches, Ordinations, etc.

Mr. Coan next refers to the visit of Dr. Gulick, the formation of the Evangelical Association of Eastern Hawaii, the ordination of one native pastor and arrangements for the ordination of another, the licensing of three members of his theological class as preachers of the gospel, and the taking of three others under the care of the Association as candidates for licensure,—matters which will be found more fully reported in the letter from Dr. Gulick. He then writes:

The boundaries of eight new churches in Hilo and Puna, and of one in Kau,

were also defined, and pastors will occupy these fields as soon as suitable men can be found and approved by the Association. You will hear of the organization of an Association for Western Hawaii, at Waimea. So now we have the Oriental and the Occidental churches. May He who is Head over all things to the church make us one in heart and work, and save us from opposition and schism in doctrine and practice.

We move forward in these measures with many fears, and with earnest prayer. Our material for a Christian ministry is not what we would desire. The intellectual resources of our candidates are slender. None of our people have yet developed a full and vigorous manhood in any thing, and their piety, though we trust that in many it is sincere and true, is still in its childhood, and needs milk, and much watching. Deep, intelligent and unshaken principle, a solemn and abiding sense of responsibility, and a patient and undying endurance in the work of the Lord, cannot be developed at once in a child. There will be fickleness, impulsiveness, forgetfulness, indolence and impatience, with much of indiscretion it may be; and thus it will be, doubtless, with our native ministry. But we trust that, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, men will in time be trained, who will be pastors after God's own heart, feeding his people with knowledge and understanding, and enduring hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

Liberal Contribution to the American Board—Civil Affairs.

Your appeals for help on account of the enormous rates of exchange meet a response among our people, both native and foreigners. We propose to take up a collection for this object in our native churches on the first Sabbath in the year 1865. I have just closed a subscription among our foreign residents at Hilo, and sent the sum of \$346.50 to Mr. Castle, on account of the American

Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

It would give us great pleasure to be able to send you ten times this sum, but the Lord will accept all who give according to their ability, "if there be first a willing mind." Our prayers go with the trifles we send, and our faith and hope assure us that you will be relieved of the present pressure, and be brought out of a strait into a large place. The present distress furnishes an opportunity for the Lord of missions to interpose, and to stir up his people to the rescue.

While patriots are pouring out treasure and blood in rivers, for the triumph and integrity of an earthly empire, it is no time for Christians, who belong to a kingdom which cannot be moved, to hesitate, and withhold their services from the gospel of peace.

You have heard of our Hawaiian revolution. Strange events, on a large and small scale, follow each other, or run parallel, in this moving age. We know not what shall be, except that we do know that Jesus shall reign over all the earth, and that every knee shall bow to him.

LETTER FROM MR. PARIS, SOUTH KONA,
NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

MR. PARIS speaks of going to Waimes, Mr. Lyons's station, and meeting there "a large number of native delegates," on Friday, September 30, and of "a good meeting" for prayer and conference on Saturday, October 1. He then remarks :

In the afternoon, Mr. Lyons and myself spent some three hours in examining candidates for the gospel ministry. This examination was continued on the following week, and was exceedingly interesting, and satisfactory beyond all our expectations. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Bond and Dr. Gulick reached Waimes, to our great joy. The Sabbath was a good day. The house was filled with a very attentive audience, and there seemed to be more than ordinary still-

ness and solemnity. In the afternoon we gathered around the table of our blessed Lord, and had a precious season of communion. There were present four missionaries and six natives, soon to be ordained to the work of the ministry, besides a large number of the most intelligent and very best sinners saved by grace, from all the churches of Western Hawaii.

At nine o'clock Monday morning, we met and drafted our constitution, which was adopted unanimously. The members of our Association were three missionary pastors—Bond, Lyons and Paris, together with six native delegates, representing as many regularly organized churches. These constituted our Association, and no others were permitted to vote, except Dr. Gulick, who was made a member. Our candidates for the ministry, with a large number of church "lunas" [officers] from the several fields, took part in our discussions, and every thing went on very harmoniously. Our business, including the time devoted to religious exercises, examining candidates, and ordaining one native minister, occupied three days. I feel that we have much reason to be thankful to the great Head of the church for so auspicious a beginning. I have not been present with any ecclesiastic body at the Islands, where every thing was conducted with more order, harmony and good feeling.

Brother Gulick and myself were appointed a committee to ordain and instal Setepano at Waipio, in Hamakua, which we did on the Sabbath, October 9. It was a delightful Sabbath which we spent away down in that beautiful valley, shut out, as it seemed, from all the world. Some three or four hundred people live there, mostly members of the church. Their house of worship, a beautiful structure, finished in good taste without and within, which would grace many of our New England villages, was crowded to the full at an early hour. In the morning, the sermon, and ordination and

installation, were very solemn and impressive,—something they had never before witnessed. In the afternoon, after I had baptized a large number of children, the Lord's supper was administered by our two newly ordained brethren. It was a good day, and long to be remembered; and my prayer is that the blessing of God may rest upon that church and their new pastor.

Mr. Paris proceeds to speak of other ordinations, the formation of churches, the licensing of other candidates for the ministry, and of his great interest in the measures thus taken towards establishing at the Islands a native pastorate over native churches.

LETTER FROM MR. BOND, KOHALA,
NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

It Was Good to be There.

MR. BOND remarks that his letter will probably contain nothing new, as others will have written in regard to the recent occurrences, but well says, "as each one speaks from his own stand-point, it will not be amiss for me to write." He states:

After no little doubt and hesitation, in company with Dr. Gulick, I went to Waimea on the 1st of October, for the purpose of forming an Association for this part of our Island. Saturday afternoon was occupied, in part, with needful consultation relative to the business to be entered upon, and the Sabbath was devoted, as usual, to preaching, and the observance of the Lord's supper. It was a good day. On Monday morning we organized the Association, and proceeded at once to the business of the hour. Our business went on with wonderful harmony to the close, not a jar having occurred to mar the perfect accord which ruled among us. The Good Shepherd was with us, and I trust in us. So we felt and so we still feel. The Association adjourned on the 5th, and three more profitable and happy days have rarely been passed by brethren on this earth than were those to us, equally—Hawaiians and foreigners. The gracious Spirit so wrought with us

and in us, that the memory of the meeting continues among our people, a precious aroma that will not soon be lost.

The Ordinations.

The recognition of new churches, and the arrangement for the ordination of six Hawaiian pastors, constituted two crowning items of interest in the transactions of the Association. The examination of the candidates for ordination and licensure was creditable to themselves, beyond our largest anticipations; and, in a corresponding degree, held the closest attention of the audience to the end, notwithstanding it was somewhat protracted and the weather uncomfortably warm. The result gave us one licentiate for the northern part of North Kona, and six pastors elect for as many new churches.

As to this particular field, I may say that the western part of this district is now no longer under my pastoral care. On the last Sabbath, *Luhiau* was ordained over the new church which had been organized in that portion of the district, and thus the proposed separation has been formally completed. That Sabbath was a day which we shall not soon forget. A most delightful day it was in its physical aspects, and our house of worship was crowded with an audience of about seven hundred and fifty, both in the morning and in the afternoon. It was, also, a wonderfully quiet and orderly congregation, fully interested in the services of this occasion. Dr. Gulick and our newly ordained brother Pali, of Kawaihae were with us and took part in the exercises.

Thus you will see that the ponderous machinery of the new general organization has at length fairly started, and is now in actual motion on this Island. The reports from brethren connected with the sister Association, which met subsequently to ours, will also give you cheering intelligence of like nature. For all this abounding mercy vouchsafed, we will not forget to call upon our souls

and all that is within us to bless the great Head of the church.

As we all saw that it must be, in the nature of the case, visible motion in the new order of things has come slowly to gladden our hearts, yet, under God, it *has come*. Our anticipations have not been disappointed in any one particular hitherto, and now the way seems open and prepared. Not, indeed, that every thing can be expected to move on without friction; manifestly that cannot be; nevertheless, the work will move on, and Satan will be powerless to stay its progress so long as God is God.

LETTER FROM MR. LYONS, WAIMEA, NOVEMBER 15, 1864.

The Recent Proceedings.

My object in writing now, is to tell you briefly what progress we are making on Hawaii, in bringing forward a native ministry. Hawaii has been rather backward hitherto in this work,—some of the smaller islands were getting quite ahead of us. But the time at length came for doing the work in earnest. Our Island Association, proving to be too tardy in its movements for our purpose, was dissolved, and out of it two separate Associations have been formed, "The Evangelical Association of Western Hawaii," and "The Evangelical Association of Eastern Hawaii." The former was first organized. This embraces North and South Kona, North and South Kohala, and Hamakua. The other embraces Hilo, Puna and Kau. The organization of the western Association took place October 3, at Waimea-nei, my own station; that of the eastern, October 13, at Hilo. In our Association, much ecclesiastical business was transacted, but the business of the greatest interest and importance was the division of the old missionary churches into several smaller churches, the examination of ministerial candidates, and the unanimous vote that of the seven candidates six should be or-

dained, and one licensed to preach a year, as a candidate for future ordination.

On the last day of the meeting, October 5, the Association proceeded to ordain Adamu Pali, the youngest of the seven, and to install him over one of the new churches—"the church of South Kohala." The exercises were interesting and solemn. My own feelings on the occasion I could not describe. Here was the first pure Hawaiian that had been ordained on this Island to the gospel ministry, placed as pastor over a church some members of which were among the first natives that heard the gospel's joyful sound from the lips of the first missionaries. Kawaihae was the first spot on the Islands trod by the foot of the missionary. It was quite appropriate that the place where the gospel was first preached on this island should have the first Hawaiian pastor. It was a pleasing incident, also, that at this ordination there should be present, and take part in the services, the first Hawaiian on the Islands who was licensed to preach the gospel. There was also present the successor of the venerable pioneer, Rev. A. Thurston, one of his own spiritual sons, one of the six to be ordained. Another interesting circumstance was, that while this ordination was in progress, the American Board was holding its annual meeting in Worcester. Not one of these incidents was designed.

North China Mission.

PEKING.

LETTER FROM MR. BLODGET, AUGUST 8, 1864.

The End of the Rebellion.

AFTER alluding, in this letter, first to some matters of business, then to the special need of the power of the Holy Ghost to attend missionary efforts in China, and then to the recent death of three laborers,—Bishop Boone, of the American Episcopal mission, at Shanghai, Mr. Bonney, of the American Board, at Canton, and Rev. F. Genache, of

the Rhenish Society, at Hongkong,—Mr. Blodget refers to the great Chinese rebellion, its results, and its suppression. He writes:

The great rebellion in China is at an end. The Anglo-Chinese army, under Major Gordon, advanced from Shanghai by an inland route, capturing the cities of Kw'un Shan, Suchau, and Chang-chau, at which place Major Gordon retired, leaving Nanking to be captured,—an easy prey,—by the Imperialist army. The city fell on the 19th of July. The Leader of the rebellion, Hung Sien Ts'u'en, had destroyed himself by poison one month previous to the capture of the city. His son burned himself with fire, to prevent the enemy from taking him alive. The usual scenes of pillage, cruelty and bloodshed followed the reduction of the city.

This rebellion, arising in the province of Kwong-si, spread over the greater part of the Empire, and continued for fifteen years. In its progress, sixteen provinces were thrown into confusion, and more than six hundred cities of various grades, were captured. It is impossible to describe the amount of misery and wretchedness which it has caused,—cities emptied, whole tracts of country laid waste, slaughter in battle, butchery of the conquered, suicide, poverty and starvation. Well might the whole nation rejoice when this tragedy was ended. Especially did the reigning family and their Tartar subjects exult over its suppression. Honors were lavished upon all who rendered any assistance in obtaining the victory; money was voted to the soldiers; thanks were rendered to the gods of the Chinese pantheon, and especial recognition was made of the merits of the deceased Emperor.

If we inquire for the results of so vast, and apparently so useless a rebellion, it is difficult to see more than, *First*, the vengeance of God upon cities and regions whose iniquity had come to the full. Years ago I stood one morning upon a pagoda in Suchau, and looked down upon its 1,500,000 inhabitants, the

hum of whose busy industry mingled with the sounds of their revelry and mirth, whose profligacy and vice were notorious throughout the empire. Its time of visitation came, and in a few days the whole city was desolated. Only 20,000 or 30,000 inhabitants remained. The heathen understand these things, and in a sort know that there is a God in heaven, who ruleth over all.

Second.—There has been the weakening of the power of the present dynasty, while the present treaties were making; the opportunity to Western nations to exhibit their good will and kindly feeling toward the Chinese government; and, in consequence of these things, the more effectual opening of the metropolis, and all parts of the empire, to European intercourse, and to Christian missions.

Third.—We would fain hope that something has been effected toward the introduction of revealed religion into China. But idol temples have so often been rebuilt, in a more splendid style, upon the ruins of the old, and the waves of heathenism closed over the chasm made by some violent convulsions, that there is little to expect in this direction. The foundation is not yet laid, in the convictions of men, for those political revolutions, which shall establish Christianity as the orthodox religion of the empire.

Russian and Papal Missions.

Sept. 8. At our last monthly concert, the fact was mentioned that the Russian missionaries in Peking now labor directly for the Chinese. Formerly their efforts were confined to the descendants of certain Russians, taken prisoners and brought to Peking in 1685. These were a colony of Russian traders, who had crossed the boundary of their country and formed a settlement on the banks of the Amour, where they also constructed a fortress, called Albazin. Their fortress was captured, and these Albazin Cossacks were removed to Peking, where they mingled with the Chinese, and after the

lapse of one hundred and eighty years, their descendants still remain. Russian missionaries first obtained permission to labor among these prisoners, in 1728, by a treaty between Russia and China. Since the recent treaties with China, they have extended their labors to the Chinese, and have now one station in the country, besides that in the city of Peking.

It is an interesting fact, and one which marks a difference between them and the Roman Catholics, that they translate and use the sacred Scriptures. Their version of the New Testament into Chinese is now in print in this city. They have obtained, also, from the English missionaries, the version of the Bible by Messrs. Swan and Stallybrass, and published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the use of their missions to the Mongolians, and the version of the New Testament, published by the same society, for the use of their missions in Russian Manchuria. It is hopeful to see this regard for the Word of God. Their terms and usages coincide mostly with those of the Roman Catholics.

Prospects.

In closing, I may mention that our prospects, as to continuance and permanence of labor in this city, have never been more cheering. Daily the Word is preached in several places, with all freedom. In our mission, we propose to open two day-schools, with funds furnished by friends for that purpose. I hope also to open another chapel before long.

Ceylon Mission.

**LETTER FROM MR. SANDERS, OCTOBER
7, 1864.**

Annual Meeting of the Mission Churches.

THE following extracts from Mr. Sanders's account of the annual gathering of mission churches in Ceylon, will be sufficient to indi-

cate the spirit of the meeting, and to show that the occasion must have been one of much interest.

Yesterday we gathered together at Maneopy, for the annual convocation of our mission churches, in connection with the meeting of the American Board. It was our great day of the year. The weather and the general health of the people were favorable for a good attendance, and our ten churches in Jaffna were fully represented. The missionaries and native pastors were all present, and at the appointed hour the church was well filled with those who could appreciate the exercises, and who were delighted to be there. Besides catechists, teachers and pupils connected with our higher schools, it was gratifying to observe the presence of a large representation from the independent English schools, and from those families whose sympathies are earnestly enlisted in the establishment of the kingdom of Christ in the land.

After the introductory exercises, a survey was taken of the leading foreign missionary operations of the world, showing, on the map, the place and the distribution of the laborers, thus bringing the audience into closer sympathy with the great work.

The next speaker briefly reviewed the missionary work for the last fifty years, contrasting the state of the cause in 1814 with its condition in 1864, and showing that modern missions were then in their infancy, while they now occupy the earnest attention and enlist the full sympathies of every evangelical denomination of Christians.

One of our oldest native Christians drew the contrast between Jaffna fifty years ago and Jaffna as it now is, so vividly that a child could not fail to see and feel the wonderful change which God hath wrought. So clearly did the hand of the Lord appear in the changes accomplished, that we all joined in a song of praise, and united with pastor Hunt in returning thanks to God for the

abundant evidence of his love, and guidance, and blessing in the past.

The next two speakers turned our attention to Christian lands, and presented such facts and illustrations as were calculated to show the tendency to spiritual effort, on the part of the individual and the community, where Christ reigns. It was well said, that in proportion as we in Jaffna are imbued with the influences of the Holy Spirit, we shall rise to the full privileges, responsibilities and efforts of those who belong to the household of faith.

The closing remarks, before the communion service, were upon the indications of Providence, and their lessons to the Christian; and the train of thought presented was appropriate in preparing the hearts of the audience for the precious privileges and meditations of the communion season. In this service, the exercises were conducted by pastor Asbury and father Spaulding, the latter of whom has taken part in these annual convocations since 1819. When he first commenced his labors in Jaffna, only two of the present male members of our mission were born.

Gaboon Mission—West Africa.

LETTER FROM MR. BUSHNELL, NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

Sickness—The Church.

THE intelligence communicated in this brief letter is of a varied character. Some items will awaken gratitude and encourage hope; but what is stated with reference to the prevalence of small pox will increase the apprehensions which previous letters have excited.

The small pox, of which I made mention in my last letter, is spreading rapidly at the French settlement, among the people residing on the plantations, and in the towns in the bush country. As yet we hear of but few cases in the towns and villages near us; but we shall not be surprised any day, to have it appear

in our schools at Baraka. We have not been able to obtain vaccine matter, and are therefore entirely helpless so far as prevention is concerned.

Another member of the church has recently died, making six deaths within a year. He was a slave residing on a plantation, and died of consumption, expressing a faint hope of heaven. Several of the slaves who have been left without watchful care since the death of Panyale are causing us some anxiety, but we hope they may be brought back from their wanderings. It is unfortunate for us that nearly all our native church members are either residing on the farms in the bush, or are scattered over the country, engaged in trade, so that we see them but seldom and can know but little of their daily conduct. This is one of the peculiarities of our field, and we have to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Our congregations and schools, and visitations in the towns, are considerably affected by the prevalence of the small pox, yet we have encouragement, and hope that a few are really seeking the Saviour. Mrs. Bushnell is indulging a hope that the two eldest girls in the girls' school, who were rescued from a slave-ship eleven years ago, are truly converted. One of them was recently united in marriage with a member of the church. She will probably be received at our next communion season.

Du Chaillu—American Affairs.

M. Du Chaillu has started on his grand expedition into the interior, and we have sent a native young man to occupy the house which he gave to the mission. We are hoping to hear something from him ere long, on his untried and perilous way, which may render our temporary occupation of the mouth of the river of importance to our work. Should the way be opened up into the interior, I trust we may be prepared to avail ourselves of the advantage, and go

up and possess the land before adverse and opposing influences enter.

We were thankful to learn, by the last mail, that the finances of the Board were in better condition, and that there was a prospect of closing the last financial year without a large debt. We wait with deep interest to see the report of the late annual meeting at Worcester, hoping to hear that the Lord is providing all needful resources and continuing prosperity. I need not add, that our hearts are deeply enlisted in the war for the restoration of our Union and the destruction of rebellion and slavery, and that our prayers ascend to God in our country's behalf.

Nestorian Mission.—Persia.

LETTER FROM MR. RHEA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

Obituary Notice of Deacon Isaac.

WITHIN a few months, obituary notices of two remarkable and most excellent men among the Nestorians have appeared in the Herald. That of another, whose death is a severe affliction to the people and the mission, is now furnished. The power of God's grace, and the great success and value of missionary effort, are strikingly exhibited by such narratives. Mr. Rhea writes:

It is very painful to me to inform you of the death of our beloved and honored friend, Dea. Isaac, brother of the late Patriarch. He is universally and deeply lamented, and well he may be, for his loss to his people is irreparable. I do not hesitate to pronounce him one of the most remarkable men of the East. He was in character, as well as in position, a Prince among his people. . . . No one, seeing him move quietly and noiselessly about, in plain dress and with such perfect simplicity and freedom from ostentation in his whole demeanor, though always benignant and courtly, would have imagined that this was once "Isaac Pasha," a mountain chieftain, ready to break a lance with the Koordish robber who

might cross his path. He had breathed mountain air—the air of perfect freedom. He grew up among some of the grandest scenery of the world, and his character was marked for its depth and loftiness. That naturally noble character, grace, with plastic hand, moulded into one of rare symmetry and beauty. He was once a proud persecutor of God's truth; but the very Word he attempted to crush, was God's hammer and fire to break him. . . .

He was gifted with a high order of intellect. It was clear intellect, and passionless, yet his heart was tender and passionate as that of a woman. He knew nothing of the discipline of the schools, yet it was astonishing with what rapidity he would pierce an intricate matter, and get right at its kernel. With a remarkable insight he penetrated men, seeming to know their intentions and motives before they were consciously matured in their own minds. He had frequently to deal with keen, wily Persian officials, yet he saw so far beyond them that they were baffled by him, and with mortification would admit, "We can't manage him." . . .

His dress was the plainest, his fare the simplest. He would generally take the lowest place in the assemblies of his people, until he was compelled to take a higher. He was perfectly accessible to a little child or a poor distressed woman, and still there was a courtliness and dignity which prevented any undue familiarity. He was a member of the Patriarchal family—its flower and pride. He might have shared its honors, wielded its power, indulged its luxuries, woven its intrigues. Its spirit did once actuate him, but a change came, producing an utter uncongeniality—as perfect as that of light to darkness, truth to falsehood. He never could be persuaded to return. When pecuniary inducements were offered him, he at once replied, "I cannot desert God's work."

He grew up in a land where it is no shame for the highest nobleman to lie,

where there is no one of them who does not constantly practice lying, and where this is one of the last of the besetting sins of our native converts that is conquered; yet I never saw in him the slightest deviation from the strictest truth. He lived in a land where bribery and corruption have infected the whole body politic, and where from the highest to the lowest it is practiced unblushingly. He was poor, and his home was a court-room for the settlement of innumerable cases of litigation, yet I never knew him to take a farthing as a reward for his services, much less to pervert justice and right. He grew up where, externally, but little deference is paid to woman, and yet he took pride in showing his respect for his wife Marta,—mentioning her name, quoting her opinions, and treating her with the utmost kindness. Their relation was a beautiful example of conjugal attachment, of untold worth in such a land and among such a people. He was naturally of a proud and lofty spirit, that could not brook an insult. Once, when insulted by a French Lazarist, he sprung to his feet and put his hand to the hilt of his sword, but from that day he never wore the sword again. So completely had he obtained the mastery over his own spirit, that he could return a gross insult with silence or a smile. . . .

We owe much to him. He cast into our world a powerful reforming influence. And he was a wise reformer, at once progressive and conservative. His teachings were more radical, his example more conservative. . . .

As I review his character, I do not hesitate to pronounce him a great man, in all the true elements of greatness. He was a trophy of God's wonderful grace, and a legitimate fruit of Christian missions. We have laid him to rest—our beloved and honored friend. We mingle our tears with the tears of a widowed wife and seven fatherless children, and with the tears of a nation who justly mourn for him, their chief. In

1865.

their own touching idiom they say, "We are left orphans."

LETTER FROM MR. PERKINS, OCTOBER
25, 1864.

Resolutions on the Death of Miss Fiske.

MR. PERKINS first refers, in this communication, to the death of Miss Fiske, in the United States, and sends the following resolutions, passed at a regular mission meeting in October.

Resolved, That we record our deep grief, and profound sense of bereavement, in the death of our beloved and greatly esteemed missionary sister, Miss Fidelia Fiske, tidings of whose removal have recently reached us.

Resolved, That sorely stricken as we are by the loss of such a fellow-laborer, we would still not be unmindful of our great obligation to recognize the goodness of God to us, individually and as a mission, in having sent into our field one so remarkably gifted and qualified, by nature and by grace, for the difficult and very important work which she has been enabled to accomplish here for Nestorian females, for sparing her so long to us and to that work, and for crowning her prayers and her toils with such wonderful and glorious success.

A funeral discourse was preached by Mr. Perkins, at the request of the mission, after the intelligence was received. The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, of the Eastern Turkey mission, to Oroomiah, is mentioned, and the deep interest which is felt in them and their welfare.

The Mountain Work.

Referring to the mountain portion of their field Mr. Perkins writes:

Mr. Shedd has gone on another tour to the mountains. The region is now represented as more quiet, owing much to the presence of Turkish troops near the turbulent districts. A young Nestorian priest, by name Oshana, has just come to us from Tekoma. When a boy, many years ago, he passed a winter in our seminary. He is a man of remarkable

intelligence and scriptural knowledge for Koordistan, who hopes also that he is a Christian. He intends to spend the coming winter in the seminary, to learn the way of the Lord more perfectly. We regard him as a man of much promise, and his coming to us as a token of good for his people.

Pleasant Re-unions—Seminary Statistics

The facts mentioned in the following paragraph are of much interest.

Within the past few weeks, *re-unions* of the graduates of our two seminaries have been held—not simultaneously, but in two successive weeks. They were seasons of much interest, and I trust of profit. There were sermons from members of the mission, and other appropriate services, during the meetings, and many interesting memories were revived. Among the statistics elicited, I will mention the following in regard to the male seminary. The number of graduates since Mr. Stoddard took charge of it, in 1844, has been about eighty. Of these, three or four only were hopefully pious when they entered the school, while *only four* have left it who were not professors of religion. Six, in all, have been subjects of church discipline, and four of them excluded from the communion. Ten of these graduates were subjects of the first general revival here, in 1846; one was previously, as he hopes, a Christian; fifteen were subjects of the revivals of 1849 and 1850; and no subsequent year has passed without hopeful conversions in the seminary. Six have died in the faith; sixty-two are now engaged as preachers and pastors, a part of them also teaching; and eleven others teach school in winter, and are helpers in the work of the Lord as they have opportunity.

Facts of corresponding interest might be given in regard to the graduates of the female seminary.

Benevolent Contributions.

Annual contributions are being taken up by the Nestorians in some of the vil-

lages, from their penury; which, if they add not greatly to our missionary means, will abound to their account. I am more and more convinced of the unspeakable importance of their cultivating "this grace also," as we would see spiritual vitality flourishing among them. But they must be pressed to it according to what they have, and not according to what they have not,—laying by in store, for this purpose, as the Lord prospers them.

Various Matters.

The beautiful pocket edition of the New Testament and Psalms, published in New York, under the supervision of Dr. Wright, is very acceptable to the Nestorians.

Our long tried friend, H. E. Abbott, Esq., is back again at Tabreez, after a year's absence in England. He will do what he can to succor the Nestorians, as he has hitherto done. The mischievous Persian agent for the Nestorians, has been absent several months, at Tabreez.

Our mission has engaged the services of Miss Lucy Wright for the female seminary. We welcome with gratitude the return of a child of the mission to her Persian home, for such objects, and prompted by such motives and feelings, as have brought her to us.

We trust that you will be graciously carried through the perilous ordeal through which our whole country is passing. The ark is the Lord's, and he cares for it.

Tehran is now in telegraphic communication with Bombay; and the wire is nearly completed from that capital to Bagdad, by which it will be brought into direct communication with Constantinople and Europe. It also communicates with St. Petersburg, along the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, and with the city of Tabreez.

Syria Mission.

LETTER FROM MR. BERRY, NOVEMBER
16, 1864.

The Desolations of Hasbeiya.

THE readers of the Herald will not have forgotten that Hasbeiya, which had been for several years a station or out-station of the Syria mission, with a Protestant church and a neat and substantial house of worship, was one of the places desolated during the civil war in Lebanon, in 1860. Mr. Berry, having recently visited the place writes:

Mr. Ford intends repairing the Hasbeiya church this winter. Last summer, when I visited there, it was sheltering literal sheep; but now, we hope soon to have the Lord's sheep feeding in green pastures within its walls. The feeling upon visiting the place was very solemn. The charred ruins of the recent destruction (1860) lie in all directions, but comparatively few of those who fled have returned, and widows are still wailing and smiting their breasts when they narrate the horrors of those days. The murderers are living in peace and security by their sides, and appear well satisfied with their deeds of blood. The palace was shown me where not less than five hundred Christians were murdered in cold blood, in the lower court, while the soldiers who were sent for their defense were in the upper story, looking with complacency upon one of the most awful of butcheries. These soldiers would not admit the poor creatures within the court until they delivered up their arms; and now that they had disarmed them, they would not use their own arms in their defense. The blood flowed several inches deep, and its marks are not yet entirely erased within that palace court.

Whatever blessings have grown out of this massacre, the people of Hasbeiya seem hardened under it. It has not made them more humble nor heavenly minded. The prominence it has given to them, and the Christian sympathy it

has elicited abroad, have been the means of fostering pride and covetousness in their hearts.

Our native helper, Costa, is still earnestly at work there, teaching school during the week and preaching on the Sabbath. He appears to be a humble, cheerful, devoted man of God.

Girls' Schools in Syria.

In another portion of his letter, Mr. Berry refers to some of the efforts making to elevate the females in Syria. The first school mentioned is a mission boarding school. The second, at Beirut, is a native school, designed to be self-supporting, but which has been aided, thus far, from the funds of the Board.

The female boarding school at Sidon, under the charge of Miss Mason, opens with much promise this fall. Although we have been disappointed in one of our old scholars, who was to have returned and assisted in teaching, but who, instead, has broken off a marriage alliance with one of our native helpers and been betrothed to a Greek, yet, with this exception, the school is prosperous, and to me seems one of the most hopeful institutions in Syria. These poor debased women of the mountain villages are only to be reached by those who have been taken from their midst and educated. They, by recurring to their former views and feelings, will be able to manifest and feel a sympathy for their poor sisters in ignorance and death, as no one else can.

The plan of the school is most excellent, and may God give it a thousand blessings. Could you live among these inhabitants of the mountains for three months, and enter somewhat into their low notions of life, as we did last summer, and then look at this school and its pupils, as calculated to purify their minds and sanctify their hearts, you would rejoice, and would daily pray, 'O, Lord, deal lovingly with it.'

How sweet to hear the native children, who are in the different schools in this city [Beirut], sing the much loved tunes now used in our American Sabbath

schools, to words and sentiments no less beautiful and devotional. Over sixty scholars of the girls' boarding school here formed themselves into circles the other evening, one within the other, upon their play-ground, and began going round in harmony to some songs they were singing. How cheerful, full and blithe was their song! It was something I was not prepared to hear in this land, and I thought it the sweetest music I ever heard.

Each day too, at morning, noon and night, in our present home, do we enjoy the songs of the warblers in the German Deaconesses' Institute, directly opposite our house.

**LETTER FROM MR. FORD, NOVEMBER
23, 1864.**

A few days after Mr. Berry wrote as above, respecting Hasbeiya, Mr. Ford sent the following:

A Church Restored amid the Ruins.

No one can enter Hasbeiya without feeling sad and sick at heart. The few houses that have been rebuilt since the massacre of 1860, only serve, by contrast, to bring out more strikingly the prevailing darkness of desolation. Such, too, has been the spiritual aspect of the place. The catastrophe which destroyed the town fell heavily upon the little Protestant church that had been gathered there, amid severe persecution and many trials. Some of its members perished in the massacre, and the rest were driven hither and thither, and left without regular employment, to subsist for many months upon charity, while a dark cloud of uncertainty hung over the future of their families and their town. This state of things could hardly fail to affect unfavorably the religious condition of the church, and we had to mourn over the open backslidings of some and the spiritual coldness of all. But at last, in the good providence of God, nearly all the surviving Protestants have found their way back, and have been enabled to rebuild their ruined houses;

schools and Sabbath schools have been opened, the regular worship of the Sabbath has been restored, and under a reviving sense of eternal realities the truly pious among them have been led to consider their ways, and to seek with new earnestness the renewal of their spiritual privileges.

A few, who, we must conclude, were not of them, have gone out from them and walk no more with them. Thus pruned of its lifeless branches, the little church has now been re-organized, and last Sabbath, for the first time in four years, its members gathered around the table of their Lord, to celebrate his dying love.

On the preceding day, they had come together for prayer and conference, and after confessing to each other their sins and offenses, they had with one accord declared their purpose to begin anew their Christian course and to walk cir-

cumspectly, aiding each other by mutual watchfulness and prayer; and now, as they were about once more to profess, in the most affecting manner possible, their attachment to their crucified and risen Lord, they felt called upon to renew, publicly and formally, the covenant which they had individually assumed on entering the church. This they did standing, in the presence of the congregation, and then sealed their vows with the emblems of the new covenant. It was a cheering and hopeful sight, contrasting most happily with the desolation that stared on us from blackened walls and heaps of ruins all around.

Although but eleven members compose the little flock, yet the most of them are tried men and true; and with God's blessing we shall see other lively stones gathered, and behold the spiritual edifice rising along with the walls of the now desolate dwellings of the people.

PROCEEDINGS OF OTHER SOCIETIES.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE last Report of the London Missionary Society presents the following financial statement for the previous year.

INCOME, 1863-4.

FOR ORDINARY PURPOSES.

Subscriptions, donations and collections,	£47,407	14	1
Legacies,	8,971	14	2
Fund for widows and orphans, and superannuated missionaries, Australia and foreign auxiliaries,	3,172	5	11
Dividends,	2,516	7	1
	1,003	19	3
	61,072	0	6

FOR SPECIAL OBJECTS.

For the extension of missions in India,	921	0	3
For the extension of missions in China,	1,180	16	11
For the Madagascar mission,	1,102	9	4

For Madagascar memorial churches,	2,223	17	5
Contributions at mission'y stations,	14,564	4	5

Total, £81,073 8 10

The contributions and legacies for ordinary purposes exceed those of last year by £8,932 15s. 7d.

EXPENDITURE.

Payments by the Treasurer,	£72,021	19	4
Raised and appropriated at the mission stations,	13,778	0	0
	£85,800	0	1

Towards meeting the deficiency in the income of the society as compared with expenditure, the following sums have been drawn:

From the fund for extending missions in India,	£1,500	0	0
From the fund for extending missions in Madagascar,	1,515	4	5
From the reserved legacy fund,	1,960	2	2

The statistical summary of the missions is as follows :

MISSIONS.	Churches.	Communists.	Journalists and Preachers.	Scholars.
SOUTH SEAS.				
Georgian Society, and Austral Islands,	36	3,877	39	2,371
Hervey Islands,	9	2,280	12	2,190
Samoa Islands,	42	4,215	230	8,519
New Hebrides,	2	150	50	2,000
Loyalty Islands,	15	1,215	36	4,070
Savage Island,	1	604	15	2,500
WEST INDIES.				
Demerara, . . .	10	1,764	11	976
Borbioe, . . .	12	1,340	16	833
Jamaica, . . .	14	2,342	19	1,639
SOUTH AFRICA.				
Within the Colony,	21	2,002	21	2,150
Beyond the Colony,	17	1,868	25	1,397
Mauritius.	3	155	5	300
Madagascar.	4	1,000	-	-
China.	8	644	5	63
INDIA.				
Northern, . . .	8	300	38	2,047
Peninsular, . . .	18	703	99	4,493
Travancore, . . .	7	1,455	214	7,086
Totals, . . .	237	26,814	825	43,144

No general statement of the number of missionaries and other laborers employed is presented. The number of ordained missionaries appears to be not far from one hundred and thirty. A few extracts from general remarks in the Report respecting some of the mission fields, will interest the readers of the Herald.

Polynesia.

In no section of the mission field are the increasing power and extending progress of the Gospel more striking and impressive than among the various tribes of the South Pacific Islands. In the social and moral transformation of thousands and tens of thousands of these islanders from savages and murderers to loving husbands, tender fathers, and peaceful neighbors, we find living illustrations of prophetic imagery : "Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle-tree ; and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off." Every successive year brings fresh tidings of these marvellous achievements of redeeming power and grace.

In no missionary field has the apostolic counsel to Timothy been more diligently carried out than by our brethren in Polynesia : "The things which thou hast heard of me, the same commit thou to faithful

men, who may be able to teach others also." The happy results are now seen in the successful labors of *Native Evangelists*, by whom the Gospel has been carried to distant islands, and to tribes sitting in darkness and the shadow of death ; and, but for the courage and constancy, the Christian teaching and the holy example of these humble and devoted servants of the Lord Jesus, thousands and tens of thousands who now rejoice in the light and liberty of Christ would have sat beneath death's dark shadow until the present hour. It has therefore been a primary object with the Directors, for many years, to sustain in full efficiency, the several Institutions for training native Christians of tried character and suitable talents for missionary service ; and they are thankful to state that these institutions were never in greater efficiency than at the present time. In the institution in the Island of Tahaa there are now twenty-six students ; in the institution of Rarotonga, eighteen ; in Samoa, eighty-eight. Total, one hundred and thirty-two.

The *general character* of the native churches, especially when we consider the former mental and moral degradation of the converts, is equally gratifying and surprising ; and in the exhibition of many features of Christian life they supply useful lessons to ourselves. Especially, their zeal and liberality in the support and extension of the Gospel, compared with their limited resources, are marvellous ; and this must be admitted by all when they learn that the contributions of the Polynesian churches for the year, partly in money and partly in native produce, exceed in value £1,900.

It must not, however, be supposed that the necessity for British missionaries is superseded by the labors of native evangelists ; for, although they are dauntless pioneers and brave combatants in the battle-field with heathenism, they need the presence and counsels of a leader.

The most formidable obstructions to the progress of Christianity in the Islands of the Pacific have not been found in the ignorance and degradation, nor even the savage ferocity of the islanders ; these have been overcome by toil and patience and love ; but the deadly wrongs inflicted upon the defenseless people by white men bearing the Christian name—these have been the monster evils which the Christian teacher has had to encounter in every step of his generous career. To the cruelties perpetrated by our countrymen upon the natives of Eromanga, Williams became the victim of their mistaken revenge. But the atrocities recently committed by white savages on the enlightened and Christianized natives of Polynesia exceed the horrible barbarities of all former years. Vessels, well armed and supplied with all appliances for success, were sent out from the ports of Peru, to capture, by fraud or

by force, the natives of various Polynesian groups, and convey them as slaves to labor and to die in the mines of that country. These vessels were fitted out by a well-known mercantile house in Lima, and partly with British capital; and such was the success of their inhuman enterprise, that upwards of two thousand victims were torn from their homes, and, if they survived the cruelties of the voyage, were doomed to the aggravated horrors of slavery. Several hundreds of the sufferers were natives of the Penrhyn Islands, and the Union group, and others of Niue, or Savage Island. Into all these groups the Gospel had been introduced by the native evangelists of our Society; and, so signally had the Divine blessing been vouchsafed to their humble labors, that thousands of the barbarous people had been turned from idols to serve the living God, and to enjoy the peace and happiness which redeeming mercy never fails to bring.

The West Indies.

The missions originated and sustained by the Society in Jamaica and British Guiana present for the greater part features in common, and throughout the year they have made hopeful advances both in numbers and strength, notwithstanding some adverse circumstances to which they have been exposed.

They have suffered from the continued depression of Colonial produce; from the number of immigrant laborers from Africa and the East; and from heavy import duties, applied to a large amount in the support of the several ecclesiastical bodies and their respective schools; but, in these resources, convictions of Christian duty and consistency will not permit our ministers and churches to share. Although affected by these serious obstructions, they have continued to make advances;—additional stations have been formed—new chapels have been built, and others have been enlarged—the character and social habits of the people have been sensibly improved—and their contributions toward the support of their ministers, the expenses of worship, and the education of the young, have supplied convincing evidence of their Christian principles and conscious obligations.

South Africa.

The state of the mission churches in the several districts of this extended field presents an aspect generally differing but little from the Report of last year. The missionaries have not had to mourn over any material decline in the state of their congregations, but, on the other hand, they have not been able to report any considerable progress. This must in some

degree be attributed to the depressed condition of the colored people, arising from the loss of cattle and the severe drought of successive years. From these causes their extreme poverty and general distress have been grievous; and, although during the present year these evils have been alleviated by partial rains, yet they continue to feel the disastrous effects of former failures both in their cattle and their lands.

But, notwithstanding afflictive and successive visitations, depriving the people of the ability to contribute their usual amount of support towards the several missions, they manifested still a willing mind, and even from the depth of their poverty the riches of their liberality abounded. No material declension is found in the contributions of any station, and from several there is a decided increase.

The internal and spiritual condition of the native churches, though not free from occasions of anxiety and regret, is nevertheless regarded by our missionary brethren generally with gratitude and hope.

India.

Although the progress of our Indian missions has not been recently marked by any striking events, or any large increase of converts in particular localities, yet it has been real and decided. The continuance of missionary labor for more than half a century, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the various languages of the country, with the growing efforts to promote education and social improvement, have all had a direct influence in weakening the faith of the people in the superstitions and absurdities of Hindoo idolatry, and in rendering their minds more accessible to the truths of the Gospel.

The number of young men under training for the work of evangelists is greater than at any former period; and those that have already been ordained to the ministry, as pastors or evangelists, have diligently discharged the duties of their office, and have well sustained it by a consistent and unblemished Christian character.

The *liberality* of the native churches is a new and most encouraging feature of the times. Formerly the Hindoo converts were forward to complain of their poverty and to seek help for themselves rather than extend it to others. But now they feel, to some extent, the convictions of Christian duty, and according to their ability, raise considerable contributions for the support of the native ministry, the erection of chapels, the purchase of the Scriptures, and the education of their children. The mission church at Calcutta contributed last year not less than £60 towards the salary of the pastor. Within the last three years, the Christians throughout Travancore have more than doubled their free-will offerings

to the cause of God; and in one district last year, they rose from £46 to nearly £180. These instances of Christian liberality are not solitary, but the same improved state of feeling is manifested, though in different degrees, throughout our Indian missions.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (OF GREAT BRITAIN.)

THE operations of this Society embrace both the Home and the Colonial fields, as well as that which is more properly foreign; and it is impossible, from any information furnished by the reports, to distinguish, with any accuracy, between the expenses and the labors which belong to these departments, respectively. Especially is this true in regard to operations in several fields abroad, as Ceylon, India, Southern and Western Africa, which are in part among English colonists or residents, and in part among the heathen. Statistics are given in the following form:

Financial Statement.

The Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1863, have amounted to one hundred and thirty-four thousand two hundred and fifty-eight pounds seven shillings. The particulars are as follows:

HOME RECEIPTS.

Mission house and home districts, including England, Wales, Scotland and Zetland,	£82,164	14	3
Hibernian Missionary Society, (exclusive of Christmas offerings,)	3,164	0	2
Juvenile Christmas and New Year's offerings,	8,343	13	10
Legacies,	2,098	18	1
Contributions for the Paris chapel,	256	0	0
Dividends on property funded to secure annuities,	961	8	6
Interest on centenary grant,	450	0	0
Annuities lapsed during the year,	250	0	0
Total home receipts,	£97,678	14	10

FOREIGN RECEIPTS.

Affiliated Conferences and mission districts,	33,327	13	1
Colonial grants for schools,	3,251	19	1
Total receipts, home and foreign,	£134,258	7	0

On a comparison of this statement with that of the previous year, it appears that there is an increase of more than four thousand seven hundred pounds in the ordinary receipts from the home districts, and also an increase in the juvenile, Christ-

mas and New Year's offerings of nearly five hundred pounds.

PAYMENTS.

General expenditure, including the cost of the Canton and Hankow missions, and of the new missions in Italy,	£149,201	13	0
Grant towards the erection of the new chapel in the Boulevard Malesherbes, in Paris,	1,000	0	0
Making a total of	£150,201	13	0

Being fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty-three pounds six shillings more than the receipts.

An unusually large number of missionaries were sent out during the year, the cost of whose outfit and passage has augmented the year's expenditure.

General Summary.

I.—Missions under the immediate direction of the Wesleyan Missionary Committee and British Conference, in Europe, India, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies.

Central or principal stations, called circuits,	189
Chapels and other preaching places, in connection with the above-mentioned central or principal stations, as far as ascertained,	1,232
Ministers and assistant missionaries, including four supernumeraries,	293
Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, &c.,	784
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, &c.,	4,068
Full and accredited church members,	65,377
On trial for church membership,	3,738
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools,	48,335
Printing establishments,	5

II.—Other Missions of the Society having also relation to Conferences in Ireland, France, Australasia, Canada, and Eastern British America.

Central or principal stations, called circuits,	445
Chapels and other preaching places,	3,416
Ministers and assistant missionaries, including forty-two supernumeraries,	627
Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, &c.,	673
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, &c.,	13,735
Full and accredited church members,	77,072
On trial for church membership,	10,187
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools,	106,294
Printing establishments,	3

RECAUTULATION.

Central or principal stations, called circuits, occupied by the Society in various parts of the world,	634
Chapels and other preaching places,	4,648
Ministers and assistant missionaries, including forty-six supernumeraries,	920
Other paid agents, as catechists, interpreters, day-school teachers, &c.,	1,457
Unpaid agents, as Sabbath school teachers, &c.,	17,803
Full and accredited church members,	142,449
On trial for church membership,	13,925
Scholars, deducting for those who attend both the day and Sabbath schools,	154,629
Printing establishments,	8

In concluding their Report, the Committee say:

In reviewing the history of the year, the Committee find the principal points of interest in the marked openings for extension in Italy; in the attempts made to occupy a new and important position in China; in the steady growth and enlargement of all departments of their Indian work; and in the providential deliverance of the little church at Abbeokuta from the murderous bands of the Dahoman army. Last year they contemplated the proposed celebration of the Jubilee of the Society with cheerful hope. No plan had been arranged, no objects agreed upon. But in the course of Divine Providence, the way has been gradually opened to a celebration which has united the friends of missions in holy exercises of thanksgiving, and joyful expressions of devoted attachment to this great cause, such as have never been witnessed. In review of these proceedings, the Committee feel that they and all the friends of the Society are called upon to unite in solemn thanksgiving to the Great Author of all good for those manifold tokens of His guidance, help and favor, which this year of Jubilee

has furnished. In the singular unanimity with which the proposal to keep the Jubilee has been received; in the cordial support of the plans suggested for the celebration, and the general sympathy with objects sought to be accomplished, an influence greater than that which man could command is clearly exhibited. In the fervent praises and solemn humiliation, in the active labor and cheerful self-sacrifice, in the enlarged sympathies and cheering anticipations, in the abatement of self-gratulation and the increase of brotherly love which have marked this Jubilee year, they venture to think they may clearly and decidedly trace the working of that gracious Spirit, upon whose continual help the church of Christ depends for its prosperity. Nor is the pecuniary result less remarkable. Without any general or urgent solicitation, but simply on the promptings of grateful joy, or holy compassion, or general sympathy with the work of missions, more than 170,000*l.* has, in the last nine months, been promised in the form of special contributions, of which more than 27,000*l.* has been paid. Surely, according to this time, it may be and should be said, with lowly and glad surprise, "What hath God wrought!"

MISCELLANIES.

DEATH OF DR. WINSLOW.

It was announced in November last, that the venerable father, Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, D. D., was in quite feeble health, and had determined to return at once to the United States. A letter has now been received from Rev. Wm. Thompson, of the London Missionary Society, Cape Town, South Africa, announcing the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow at that place on the 20th of October, and Mr. Winslow's death, on Saturday, the 22d. Mr. Thompson writes: "Although Dr. W. was very weak, we did not apprehend immediate danger; and in fact we hoped that he might rally a little by a sojourn in Cape Town and its neighborhood, and in a few months, if it should please God, be enabled to proceed on his voyage to his native land. It was not so to be. Our Father in heaven had made other arrangements, even to the receiving of his servant to himself, from the shores of South Africa.

"Capt. G. S. Holmes, a warm hearted Christian American merchant, kindly re-

ceived Dr. and Mrs. Winslow to his hospitable house, where they spent the night. The following morning, Dr. Abercrombie, a kind Christian physician of this city, paid them a visit, and expressed his fears that the inroads of disease were greater than we had imagined. It seemed necessary to remove him to a quiet boarding house, where he could have the constant attendance of a nurse, in addition to Mrs. Winslow. Very suitable accommodations were secured, and on the afternoon of that day I saw nothing in his appearance to increase the anxiety already felt on his account,—nothing that betokened immediate danger."

He failed, however, very rapidly, and died the next afternoon, about twenty minutes past five o'clock. Mr. Thompson adds, writing on Monday: "This afternoon, at four o'clock, we 'bury our dead out of our sight;' and as in the case of our deceased brother, we have no doubt as to his future, we shall 'commit his body to the ground, earth to earth, ashes to ashes,

dust to dust, in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ.' The English mail, which is to convey this, will have left. The funeral will be largely attended, and many hearts will offer prayer to God, that the bereaved widow may be comforted....

"It is not unworthy of my own note, that two loved friends, whose personal acquaintance I made in India in the early part of 1837, friends connected with each other as the late Dr. Scudder and Dr. Winslow were, should have come to this colony to die; and that I should have been permitted to have so much to do with both of them in their last hours. Surely there is something more to anticipate,—a renewal of intercourse above, in our Father's house."

A SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

The last Report of the (English) Church Missionary Society presents a case of success in planting the institutions of the gospel among a people, which is worthy of notice. The Colony of Sierra Leone, in Western Africa, was commenced in 1787, as a settlement and place of refuge for colored emigrants from Nova Scotia, the West India Islands, and other places. It has, however, been mostly built up by slaves recaptured from slave ships; and the early colonists from the western hemisphere were, generally, the worst material for founding a Christian or civilized state. The Report referred to now states:

A third year has passed since the native church in Sierra Leone was thrown mainly upon its own resources for the support of the native ministry, and for the education of the rising generation. The transition was a critical period. The success has been, under God, complete. The voluntary contributions of the people have supplied the stipends of nine native clergymen, at a higher rate than the Society had paid; each of the congregations has contributed largely to the repairs of churches; several have commenced the erection of new stone buildings instead of the wooden churches in which they had been accustomed to worship; their elementary schools are supported by local funds, partly by fees, partly by subscriptions; and to such an extent has elementary education been carried in the colony, that it appears from the Government Reports in the Parliamentary Returns, that, in the year 1860, the population of the colony was

41,624, of whom 9,286 were under education, being between one-fourth and one-fifth of the whole, which is a far larger proportion than is found in any European country, the proportion in England being nearly one-eighth, and in Prussia one-sixth. There is also a Grammar School with 100 pupils, which is not only self-supporting, but which has accumulated a capital of \$600, in the course of a few years, for the establishment of scholarships; and there is a self-supporting Female Institution, containing forty-five pupils. In addition to these local objects, the subscriptions to Bible and Missionary Societies have risen to a higher amount than in any previous years. All these contributions are raised, not by large donations from a few prosperous traders, but by the frequent small donations of nearly every family in the colony. The habit was happily introduced, with the first introduction of Christianity, of a weekly payment from every adult Christian convert; and every Christian family now freely gives a penny a week towards the Church Fund, in addition to the support of schools, and of Bible and Missionary Societies.

The Committee point to these results with gratitude to God, because the Colony of Sierra Leone has been, from its first establishment, identified with the Church Missionary Society; having sprung into existence through the zeal for God's glory, and the noble philanthropy which animated the fathers of the Church Missionary Society, Wilberforce, Thornton, and Maudslay, as well as having been the first field of its labors.

There is another and still stronger ground of devout exultation at the prosperity of the native church in Sierra Leone. The Society have labored to bring that church to maturity, in the hope and expectation that it would prove a fountain of evangelical light to the neighboring tribes, furnishing to the native evangelists a portion at least of the means of their support. The Committee rejoice to see that the native church is rising, year by year, to a sense of this high calling.

ZULU-LAND.

Zulu-Land; or, Life among the Zulu-Kafirs of Natal and Zulu-Land, South Africa, with Map, and Illustrations, largely from original photographs. By Rev. Lewis Grout, for fifteen years Missionary of the American Board in South Africa, Author of the "Grammar of the Zulu Language," and Corresponding Member of the American Oriental Society. Price, \$2.00: pp. 351. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Publication Committee.

The title page indicates, in some measure, the qualifications of the author for preparing a work of this kind. His fifteen

years in South Africa were by no means unimproved, and the work presents a large amount of information upon topics which will be in great measure new to most readers. Commencing with a graphic account of his own first experience in a country so new and among a people so strange, the writer proceeds to give, in twenty-five very readable chapters, some account of the early discovery of the region and the first visits to it by Europeans; its position and geographical features; the seasons and climate; first European settlement at the Cape of Good Hope; origin and relationship of native tribes;

early accounts of Natal, and history of native rulers; what the Dutch have done and suffered; Zulu-Kafir law and government; superstitions; matrimonial affairs; character; language and literature; the American Zulu mission; European missions; geological features of Natal; botanical productions; the fauna—beasts, reptiles, insects and birds; European enterprise in Natal; and the present state of affairs. A considerable number of engravings serve to bring the country, the people, and their costume and customs, more vividly before the mind. The work is one of much value.

MONTHLY SUMMARY.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

The month of December closed the first third of the current financial year of the Board. The amount which the Committee felt constrained to appropriate for the year, it will be remembered, was \$600,000, and this amount was upon the supposition, that the average price of gold for the year would not exceed 200. Thus far it has been, all along, more than this. What it will be in the future no one can tell, and should the average cost for the year be higher than the estimates, the expense of carrying on the operations of the missions beyond seas must be proportionately increased. Without any such increase, the receipts needed are an average of \$50,000 per month; but for the first four months they have been only \$27,106 per month, or, in all, \$108,424. This sum, small as it is, exceeds the amount received during the same time last year by \$12,814; but for the whole year the excess needed will be near \$70,000, without any advance upon the estimated average cost of gold. Friends of the cause therefore will perceive that, to say the least, the present is no time to cease from vigilant and earnest effort. All pastors and churches, as they make their collections, are earnestly requested to bear in mind the fact, that the sum needed from the churches is, in currency, *double* what they were accustomed to contribute a few years since, when the bills forwarded were equal in value to gold.

MISSIONS OF THE BOARD.

Western Turkey.—Mr. Parsons writes from Nicomedia, November 28, that his itinerating helper, Baron Hampartsoom, has repeatedly, of late, visited some of the districts connected with that station, "with more than usual encouragement." A new chapel has been built at Ovajuk, mostly "by the help of friends, native and American," with a gallery for females, which has served much to increase the number of that class attending public services. The native pastor at Adabazar has been encouraged recently, by seeing nine persons in his congregation, some of whom, it is hoped, have become permanently connected with the Protestant community. Mr. Parsons also states: "I have been greatly cheered by two incidents which occurred during the summer. One brother, from a village in which we are not able to sustain a regular religious service, brought me one-tenth of the avails of his silk business, as an acknowledgement that he and all his property were the Lord's. That which he put into my hands, he wishes me to use in building the meeting house in Ovajuk, or in any other way that should seem to me desirable. Another brother called on me in Bagchejuk and put twenty-five *Napoleons*, nearly \$100, in gold, into my hands, to be used in the Lord's work at my discretion, on the condition that I should not divulge the name of the donor. This was

but the overflowing of his liberality. He gives freely to the poor, and for the support of the gospel institutions in his native place. If there were but a few in our churches of the same spirit, there would soon be great progress in the matter of self-support."

Mr. and Mrs. Giles arrived at Cesarea, in good health, November 17.

Syria.—Mr. H. H. Jessup, returning from the United States to Syria, wrote from London, December 12. "From the tone of letters received from my brother and Mr. Thomson, the reduction [from the estimates of the mission], when they hear of it, will be a crushing blow. Matters look very encouraging now in Hums. Sulleba Jerwan, the newly ordained native pastor, is about to be married and return thither with his wife, and is anxious to take with him a male and female teacher. There is a great demand for the right kind of Protestant school in Hums. It *must* be met. How can we turn deaf ear to such calls, which are coming from every side? In the older Protestant communities, we will bring the people to *pay* for education, but we cannot do it in the newly opening fields. The brethren in Tripoli find the work opening before them, and they ought to have the means of supporting at least one school; but I do not see how they can do even that on the new basis, or rather want of a basis. I appreciate fully the reasons which obliged the Committee to come to such conclusions, but they are none the less sad for being strong."

Items of interest will be found on pages 48-50 respecting the desolations of Has-beiya, the restoration of the Protestant church at that place, and the schools for girls at Sidon and Beirut.

Nestorians.—The obituary notice of Deacon Isaac, referred to last month, will be found on page 45. Mr. Perkins, (page 47,) sends resolutions passed by the mission respecting the death of Miss Fiske, a notice of very pleasant *re-unions* by graduates of the two seminaries, and most gratifying statistics in regard to students of the male seminary. He mentions that Tehran is now in telegraphic communica-

tion with Bombay, and will soon be so also, with Constantinople and St. Petersburg, and thus with all Europe.

Ceylon.—The annual convocation of the mission churches, at Manepy, in October, appears to have been an occasion of much interest, as noticed in a letter from Mr. Sanders, page 43.

Zulus.—Mr. Lindly wrote from Inanda, September 30, expressing a wish that he could attend another missionary convention in the United States, and make a new speech, which he had in mind, and remarks: "You would think it more encouraging than any thing you have yet heard from South Africa. Heathenism is losing its reputation among the heathen themselves. We are wondering, almost every day, at the changes we see in them. These are all for the better. Some of them are very significant, and if simply and truthfully described, would go much deeper than the visible smile the description might create.

"We hope that several, at our station, have recently been born again. Some of them, children of church members, are not more than twelve years of age; others are adults. We never had more encouragement, and were never happier in our work."

Gaboon.—Mr. Bushnell writes, October 15, that one person was admitted to the church on the first Sabbath in October, and there were six or eight other applicants for admission, "deferred for further instruction." "The number of inquirers is increasing." The small pox had not, as yet, spread very extensively. There had been six cases in the towns near the station, but none of them had proved fatal. Reports from some other places in West Africa.—**St. Paul's de Loando, Prince's Island, Fernando Po, &c.,** represented the disease as having been very destructive. Mr. Bushnell notices that the small-pox is rapidly spreading at the French settlement, and may be expected to appear at any time in the schools of the mission.

In another letter, (page 44,) Mr. Walker mentions the excommunication of one member of the church for polygamy, departures from Christian morality by

some others, and the leaving of mission work by one of whom better things had been hoped. On the other hand, there were six or eight inquirers who professed to love the Saviour, and some of whom would probably be received to the church at the next communion season. Mr. Walker had finished the translation of the Psalms and had revised about half of them; and he says, "Our work is extending, but I will not particularize now, lest we be disappointed by only the rootless growth on a rock."

Sandwich Islands.—Letters in this number of the Herald, (pages 36-42,) contain intelligence of great interest respecting recent movements on the Island of Hawaii,—the forming of two Associations; the "arranging for twenty-four evangelical churches, nineteen of them under native pastors," eight of which have been already organized; the ordination of eight native pastors, and the licensing of four other natives as preachers of the gospel. Well may different brethren express, as they do, much gratitude in view of such events, and feel that they constitute "a great step in advance." It is very gratifying to notice that in all the proceedings there was perfect harmony, and that the good Shepherd was felt to be present.

The Trustees of the Oahu College have elected Prof. W. D. Alexander as President of that institution. Four "Sisters of Mercy," attached to the "Reformed Catholic" mission, have arrived at the Islands from England. The American ladies at Honolulu were spoken of, Nov. 8, as busy getting up a fair to aid the Christian Commission, hoping to realize fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. Civil and political affairs at the Islands were not in a promising condition. The legislative body, convened under the new constitution, were likely to open the flood gates of intemperance, as those of licentiousness were thrown wide open during the reign of Kamehameha IV. A change, not thought to be for the better, has been made in the Board of Education. One missionary writes: "We continue on in the regular routine of our missionary work, with no open opposition from Government, though it is obvious that there

is a strong under-current against us." Another writes: "Intemperance and licentiousness are sweeping over the whole extent of our Islands like a flood. The whole weight and influence of the king and most of the chiefs, the Government and the two branches of the so called Holy Catholic Church, is to drown the remnant of this nation in these sinks of iniquity. But the kingdom is the Lord's, and he will have us all feel, more deeply and constantly, that it is 'not by might nor by power, but by his own blessed Spirit.'"

On the first Sabbath in October, thirteen persons were received to the 2d church at Honolulu, on profession, and several back-sliders were restored.

OTHER MISSIONS.

Burmah.—Mr. Douglas, of the Teloogoo mission (Baptist Union), noticing the death of a young convert, "of the lowest parentage," for whom grace had done a great work, says: "Among the more marked of his expressions are the following: 'Weep not for me. I am not now a heathen. I have done much evil. I have been a great sinner, as you all know, but I have been pardoned. Idols are nothing, caste is nothing, time is nothing; we are as the flower that withers. Leave your idols now and go to Jesus. You, my aged and only earthly parent, must not grieve for me, but hasten to the Saviour of sinners, who alone can save you.' He prayed much, and in almost the same words as Charles Gould, whose case was reported some years since. 'Come, Jesus, take me. I am ready to go, my work is done here. Thou art my hope, my all. I have no fear of death or the grave, for thou hast conquered both.' As the last moments drew on, he called all his friends around, and in the full possession of his reason, and with a grasp of reason that becomes lost by the Spirit's aid in intuition and sight, he said, 'I am going now to God and heaven; you must not shed one tear for me, but you should rather rejoice. Don't speak to me or to one another. Now my work is done here; put my body, after I am gone, into the ground; but you must not wail as the heathen do, neither must you observe the anniversary of my death with

any heathen rites; for I die a Christian, and wish to be buried as such in the most quiet way. Hark, I hear the call of my Redeemer. It is all dark now; farewell. O Lord Jesus, secure my soul, I come to thee.' With these words on his lips, and a smile on his face, he fell asleep."

Moravian Missions.—The last number of the *Periodical Accounts* presents the following Statistics of the missions of the United Brethren, at the beginning of the year 1864.

MISSIONS.	Stations.	Mis-sionary agents.	Com-muni-cants.
1 Greenland,	3	21	858
2 Labrador,	4	35	370
3 North America,	4	9	139
4 St. Thomas and St. Jan.,	5	10	1,342
5 St. Croix,	3	8	1,706
6 Jamaica,	13	31	4,627
7 Antigua,	8	21	3,362
8 St. Kitts,	4	10	1,274
9 Barbados,	4	10	1,104
10 Tobago,	2	6	546
11 Mosquito Coast,	5	13	135
12 Surinam,	13	70	3,598
13 South Africa,	11	61	2,147
14 Australia,	2	10	1
15 Tibet, (Mongolia),	1	8	-
	84	323	21,199

India.—A missionary of the Irish *Presbyterian Church*, writes from Ahmedabad, "On Sabbath, the fifth June, it was my privilege to admit thirteen persons into the visible Church of Christ by baptism. Of this number, seven were adults, and the remaining six were children belonging to their households. The accession of so large a number of converts at one time is an event to be hailed with joy and thankfulness."

South Seas.—Dr. Turner writes from Tanna, "Navigator's Island," respecting what he had seen and heard at some others of the South Sea Islands: "We touched at the Loyalty Group, and also at the New Hebrides, and had intercourse with seven of the missionaries. To those of us who battled with the difficulties of savagery there some twenty years ago, it was heart-stirring to see the changes which Christianity has effected. Churches and school-houses in all directions; entire islands under Christian influence; hundreds in church-fellowship; God's Word being translated and printed, and institutions set on foot for educating a native ministry. In the Institution at Wide Bay, on the Island of Lipa, [Lifu?] I met with a young chief, whose father I knew nineteen

years ago. We had the father spending a night with us at that time on board the John Williams, and got a good deal of his history. He was a thorough savage, and constantly at war with the other side of the island. It was said that, after one of their battles, he had served up to him as many as seventeen cooked human bodies, indicative, of course, of his rank and importance. Now the whole island is at peace, and nominally Christian, and, instead of the cannibal father, there I met with the converted son, preparing to preach the gospel to his countrymen."

West Africa.—Mr. Hoffman, of the American Episcopal Board, after laboring for fifteen years at Cape Palmas, where "two churches, several Sabbath and day-schools, a high school, an orphan asylum, a hospital, and a home for the blind" have been brought to their present state of prosperity, and most of them begun by him, has now gone "to make further conquests at and around Bohlen station, seventy-five miles in the interior." He writes: "New men can more easily occupy the coast stations than they can those in the interior, where Satan is strong, and difficulties are many. If my missionary experience of fifteen years has in any way fitted me for this more responsible and difficult position, I gladly sacrifice the comforts of a delightful home, Christian churches, and a Christian community, to hold an *outpost* in the enemy's country." In another communication he thus reports respecting the field in which he has been laboring: "The number of baptisms has been unusually large, the scholars seem more diligent, those in charge of stations more earnest, and a more serious spirit pervades the natives. This view of the district has not only been gathered by actual observation, but from the ministers and catechists at our district meetings, which we have held since our last Convocation. The gospel is regularly proclaimed in about twenty villages, and upward of twenty-five thousand people have the opportunity of hearing it." More recently he wrote: "At the recent Convocation, it was encouraging to hear it stated by those who came as the representatives of the church from the different parts of the Grebo tribe, that the

people seemed to be affected by the gospel to a greater extent than ever before. There was a seriousness—an attention to the preached Word—a conviction of its truth, and of their own sins; and in some cases there was the actual embracing of the truth, and profession in baptism, which gave encouragement to all God's people."

Mr. Mackey, of the Presbyterian Board, refers to three kinds of external influence seriously operating against the progress of the mission work at Corisco,—Spanish interference, foreign trade, and increased anarchy. Respecting each of these topics a few lines may be quoted. "There has been no open Spanish interference on the part of the civil authorities" which claim jurisdiction over Corisco, but there has been a powerful, insidious influence at work, to distract and lead away the minds of the people from us. The influence of foreign trade, as carried on here, is very much opposed to Christian principles, and to the advance of civilization. Rum, for which the people have an inordinate thirst, is largely used. The trade is managed almost entirely on the trust system. Our church members are forbidden to trade in rum, but they cannot get trust at vessels or at the factories, as a general thing, unless they take their proportion of rum. There is perhaps no where on the face of the earth a purer state of anarchy than that which exists among the West African tribes, south of the Camaroons mountain. A greater state of anarchy would be inconsistent with the existence of people in communities at all. No man can be brought to justice for theft, or any kind of crime, unless the friends of the injured party are stronger than the friends of the criminal; and then, frequently, when this is the case, vengeance is wreaked on more than the criminal."

EMBARKATION.

Rev. WM. IRELAND, of the Zulu mission, and Mrs. R. ORIANA IRELAND, daughter of Rev. Aldin Grout, of the same mission, sailed from Boston, January 2, in the bark George T. Kemp, for Port Elizabeth, South Africa, returning to the Zulu field.

DEATHS.

Indirect, but what would seem to be reliable information, has reached the Missionary House, of the death on the 30th of April last, of Mrs. ELECTA M. KINGSBURY, wife of Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, D. D., for many years a missionary of the Board among the Choctaw Indians. The New York Observer notices the death of Dr. KINGSBURY, in April. Communications with the Choctaw nation are so much interrupted, that it seems possible the two may have been confounded, and that but one is dead.

At Cape Town, South Africa, October 22, Rev. MIRON WINSLOW, D. D., of the Madras mission, India, (see page 54.)

On the Pulney Hills, India, June 16, 1864, WILLIAM PEREGRINE, son of Rev. C. T., and Mrs. Ann Maria White, of the Madura mission, aged three years and five months.

At Mardin, Turkey, September 22, 1864, WELLS, son of Rev. W. F. Williams, of the Eastern Turkey mission, aged two years and eleven months.

At Kharpoot, October 28, 1864, WILLIAM GOODELL, son of Rev. H. N. Barnum, of the Eastern Turkey mission, between three and four years of age.

At Umvoti, South Africa, October 31, 1864, MARY ENGEL, daughter of Rev. Charles H., and Mrs. Katharine C. Lloyd, of the Zulu mission, aged one year and eight months.

DONATIONS.

RECEIVED IN DECEMBER.

MAINE.

Cumberland co. Aux. So. H. Packard, Tr.	
Mechanic Falls, Two friends, wh.	
cons. Rev. DANIEL LANSADAN H. M. 50 00	
North Yarmouth, Cong. ch.	10 70
Portland, 3d cong. ch. m. e. 44 59—105 29	
Franklin co. Aux. So. Rev. I. Rogers, Tr.	
Farmington, Cong. ch. m. e. wh. cons.	
Rev. ROWLAND B. HOWARD an H. M. 50 00	
Kennebec co. Conf. of chs.	
Augusta, South cong. ch. and so. 300 33	
Hallowell, Cong. ch. and so. 94 10	
Waterville, do. 12 00—406 43	
Lincoln co. Aux. So.	
Waldoboro', 1st cong. ch. la. asso. 21,50 ; cont. 9,60 ; H. H. Lovell, 10 ; E. C. Webb, 2 ; Geo. Allen, 2 ;	45 10
Penobscot co. Aux. So. E. F. Duren, Tr.	
Brewer, 1st cong. ch. 28 75	
Dedham, do. 38 05—65 89	
York Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.	
Newfield, Cong. ch. 12 00	
Saco, 1st cong. ch. benev. so. 48 70—60 70	
	734 32

Anonymous,	20 00
Brownfield, Mrs. P. E. Stickney,	5 00
East Machias, Cong. ch. m. c.	13 00
Ile au Haut, Cong. ch.	2 00
Seal Cove, Benjamin Sawyer,	5 00
Searsport, 1st cong. ch. m. c.	14 27—59 27
	733 59

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Grafton co.	
Bristol, Cong. ch. and so.	10 55
Campion, Fem. miss. so.	29 25
Orfordville, Cong. ch.	4 00
Plymouth, Cong. ch. m. c.	20 00—63 80
Hillboro' co. Aux. So. Geo. Swain, Tr.	
Bennington, Mrs. D. Whittmore, dec'd',	20 00
Manchester, C. B. Southworth,	30 00
New Ipswich, Cong. ch. and so.	113 00—163 00
Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.	
Allentown, Mrs. Jabez Green,	3 00
Canterbury, Cong. ch.	7 00
Dunbarton, do.	55 00—65 00
Rockingham co. Conf. of cha. F. Grant, Tr.	
Candia, Cong. ch. and so. 33,40;	
m. c. 5,82;	31 22
Chester, Cong. ch.	155 15
Derry, 1st cong. ch.	60 00
Exeter, 1st cong. ch. 12; N. F. Carter, 3;	15 00
Hampstead, Cong. ch. m. c.	16 00
North Hampton, Cong. ch.	26 76—313 13
Stratford Conf. of cha. E. J. Lane, Tr.	
Barrington, Rev. Charles Willey,	25 00
Sullivan co. Aux. So. N. W. Goddard, Tr.	
Claremont, D. M. Ide,	10 00
	639 93
Rochester, Cong. ch. and so.	108 00
	747 93

Legacies.—Concord, Rebecca Rolfe, by A. H. Morrill, ex'r, less tax, 12;	188 00
	935 93

VERMONT.

Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.	
Cornwall, Cong. ch. and so.	5 00
Middlebury, Cong. ch.	198 35
New Haven, A friend,	50
Ripton, Cong. ch. and so.	13 00—215 85
Orange co. Aux. So. Rev. J. C. Houghton, Tr.	
Strafford, Cong. ch. m. c.	3 50
Wells River, Cong. ch.	25 00—28 50
Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.	
Brattleboro', Cong. ch. m. c.	99 40
East Westminster, Cong. ch.	5 00
Grafton, E. M. Pettigell,	2 00
Putney, Cong. ch. and so.	29 45
Townsend, do.	25 00—160 85
Windham co. Aux. So. Rev. C. B. Drake and J. Steele, Trs.	
Norwich, Cong. ch. and so.	19 00
	491 20

Bennington Centre, 1st cong. ch. and so.	20 16
Guildhall, A lady,	1 00—21 16

Legacies.—Colchester, H. D. Fisher, by Mrs. Irena Fisher, ex'x,	445 36
	762 26

MASSACHUSETTS.

Barnstable co.	
Centreville, Cong. ch. and so.	30 55
East Falmouth, Cong. ch.	12 00—42 56
Berkshire co. Aux. So. James Sedgwick, Tr.	
Glendale, Sophie Perry,	6 00
Great Barrington, 1st cong. ch. and so. (of wh. from D. Leavitt, 50, wh. cons. Rev. R. B. STRATTON an H. M.)	178 80
Lenox, Cong. ch. and so.	44 15
North Adams, M. H. E.	5 00
Pittsfield, 1st cong. ch. and so.	140 62

Sheffield, Cong. ch. m. c.	5 05
Stockbridge, do.	80 00—450 62
Boston, (of wh. from Mrs. F. Jones, 10; Mrs. K. and B., 3;)	134 76
Brookfield Asso. W. Hyde, Tr.	
Brookfield, Cong. ch. and so.	186 00
Dudley, Cong. ch.	131 46
Hardwick, Cong. ch. tel.	3 10
North Brookfield, Persis Howe,	5 00
Sturbridge, Cong. ch. and so.	237 00

562 56
57 56—565 00

Reserved for printing Report,	10 00
Essex co.	
Andover, Mrs. Justin Edwards,	10 00
Lawrence, Centr. cong. ch. and so. wh. cons. G. E. HOOD, H. JONES, Mrs. LYDIA G. CORDLEY, and Mrs. SARAH B. FISHER, H. M., 400; a friend, 10;	410 00
Salem, Tabernacle ch. m. e.	32 19
Westham, Cong. ch. and so.	54 50
West Boxford, Cong. ch. wh. with prev. dona. cons. D. K. GAGE an H. M.	26 00—532 69

Essex co. North Aux. So.	
Ipswich, First ch. and so.	126 25
Newbury, Phebe Newman,	5 00
Newburyport, North cong. church and so.	97 97
Rowley, Cong. ch.	67 05—290 27

Hampshire co. Aux. So. S. E. Bridgman, Tr.	
Easthampton, Payson ch. m. c.	141 43
Enfield, Benev. so. (of wh. from Edward Smith, 250, wh. cons. ENOS SMITH and L. S. NASH, H. M.; Josiah B. Woods, 100, wh. cons. Mrs. F. C. WOODS an H. M.; Mrs. Isabella S. Woods, 100, wh. cons. CAROLINE A. SPALDING an H. M.; R. D. Woods, 100, wh. cons. EDWARD B. GILLETT an H. M.)	86 00
Florence, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons. Rev. H. C. HOVEY an H. M.	100 00
Haydenville, Jairus S. Tyrell,	16 00
North Amherst, Cong. ch. and so.	26 00
South Amherst, do.	13 25

South Hadley Falls, 1st cong. ch. and so. by Rev. R. Knight,	42 00—1,138 68
Middlesex co.	
Auburndale, Cong. ch. and so. coll.	
1,500; m. c. 120,72;	1,620 72
Concord, Mrs. S. Hoar,	10 00
East Cambridge, Evan. ch. m. c.	20 30
Holiston, 1st cong. ch. and so. wh. with prev. dona. cons. ALDEN LELAND an H. M.	86 00
Lincoln, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons.	
GEORGE M. BAKER an H. M.	161 70
Lowell, Appleton st. ch. and so. 162,15; John st. ch. and so. 9,58;	
Kirk st. cong. ch. bal. 34,65;	206 39
Malden, Trin. cong. ch. m. c.	87 90
Newton Corner, Eliot ch. m. c.	76 22
North Chelmsford, A friend, and so. by Rev. R. Knight,	5 00 2,977 30

Acton, Cong. ch. and so.	20 00
Boxboro', Evan. cong. ch.	7 75
Groton, Mrs. J. Green, 50; Un. orth. ch. wh. with prev. dona. cons. Mrs. AL LAWRENCE and Mrs. MILO SHATTUCK, H. M., 35,67;	
Leominster, Evan. cong. ch. and so.	85 47
Westford, Union cong. ch.	70 94

Norfolk co.	
Dorchester, Village ch. Mrs. Col. line, 2,25; Julia Collins, 25c.	2 50
Medway, 1st ch. m. c.	8 42
Roxbury, Eliot ch. m. c. 14,12;	
Vine st. ch. m. c. 33;	47 12
West Roxbury, Evan. cong. ch. m. c.	37 10
Wrentham, 1st cong. ch.	3 00—56 14
Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.	
South Braintree, South ch.	21 25
South Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Terry's ch. m. c.	25 00—45 25

Plymouth co.			
Marshfield, 1st cong. ch. m. e.	8 30		
Plympton, H. S. Parker,	4 00—12 30		
Taunton and vic.			
Fall River, Centr. cong. ch. and so. (of wh. fr. Mrs. C. G. Remington, 100, wh. cons. HENRY H. REM- INGTON an H. M.; Robert K. Remington, 100, wh. cons. Fr. O. WINSLOW an H. M.)	2,500 54		
Seekonk, Cong. ch. and so.	36 05—2,506 59		
Worcester co. North, C. Sanderson, Tr.			
Hubbardston, Amasa G. Davis,	25 00		
Westminster, Evan cong. so. 22 25; wh. with prev. dona. cons. A. WOOD an H. M., reported in Jan. Herald as from Philipston,			
Worcester co. Central Asso. E. H. Sanderson, Tr.			
Boylston, Wm. H. Whipple,	1 00		
Sterling, Evan. ch. and so.	37 15		
Worcester, Mrs. ELIZABETH D. GEROULD, wh. cons. herself an H. M., 100; Old South ch. gent. 283.75; Union ch. la. and gent. asso. 100.62; m. e. 149.60; a member of Union ch. 100; a friend, dec'd, 10;	803 97		
Princeton, Cong. ch. and so.	54 25—896 37		
Worcester co. South, W. C. Capron, Tr.			
Millbury, 1st cong. ch. and so. (of wh. from S. A. Small and wife, 200, wh. cons. Mrs. FIDELIA P. SMALL and ELISHA J. STONE H. M.)	297 00		
Uxbridge, 1st evan. cong. ch. and so. wh. with prev. dona. cons. OLIVE W. WHIPPLE and SYLVIA W. THAYER H. M.	150 00—447 00		
	9,637 94		
Berkley, 1st ch. fem. cent so.	20 00		
Chelsea, Broadway ch. m. e. 54.28;			
Winisimmet ch. m. e. 28.30;	82 48		
Edgartown, Cong. ch. m. e.	25 00		
Fairhaven, H. Deane,	1 00		
Nantucket, 1st cong. ch. m. e.	10 80—139 28		
	9,777 23		
Legacies. — Chicopee Falls, Elias Carter, by E. O. Carter, ex'r, 100 00			
Dedham, Mrs. Hannah D'Wolf, by Edward P. Burgess, ex'r, (prev. rec'd, 800.)	118 32		
Enfield, Leonard Henry, by R. D. Woods, ex'r, wh. cons. LEONARD W. PARISH and AMANDA WOODS H. M.	300 00		
Lowell, John st. mis. so. income of Legacy of Norman Mason,	24 00		
Southwick, Rebecca Bridgman,	21 50		
West Roxbury, Hannah F. Brad- street, by S. W. Sweet, ex'r,	282 00—745 32		
	10,592 54		
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence, High st. ch. m. e. 72.71; a friend, 2;	74 71		
CONNECTICUT.			
Fairfield co. East, Aux. So.			
Bethel, Cong. ch. and so.	14 75		
Bridgeport, 1st ch. misa. and benev. so.	100 95—115 70		
Fairfield co. West, Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.			
Greenwich, 2d cong. ch. and so.	181 17		
North Stamford, Cong. ch.	10 79		
Southport, Cong. ch. m. e.	10 00—201 96		
Hartford co. Aux. So. A. G. Hammond, Agent.			
East Glastenbury, Cong. ch. and so.	8 86		
Glastenbury, 1st ch. gent. 377; la. 147.40; m. e. 118.01;	843 41		
Hartford, Centre church in part, 1,613.64; South ch. 813.25; Mrs. T. Day, 50; Geo. Marsh, 2d, 1; 1,377.85			
Plainville, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons. Rev. EDWIN DIMOCK an H. M.	130 00		
Windsor Locks, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons. Rev. C. MCINTIRE an H. M.	119 35		
	2,978 41		
	Less expense, 94—2,977.53		
Hartford co. South, Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr.			
Middle Haddam, 2d cong. ch. m. e.			
Litchfield co. Aux. So. G. C. Woodruff, Tr.			
Litchfield, Collections,	3 00		
New Hartford, Lyman Merrill,	5 69		
Norfolk, A friend, 50; Sarah Brown, 100, wh. cons. ABIGAIL BROWN an H. M.	150 00		
Plymouth, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons. GRO. STOUGHTON and JEN- NIE M. BLAKENEY, H. M.	148 30		
South Britain, Cong. ch.	75 60		
South Canaan, Cong. ch. m. e.	40 87		
South Cornwall, Cong. ch.	20 50		
Winsted, 1st cong. ch.	62 50		
West Winsted, 2d cong. ch. m. e.	65 43		
	570 60		
	Less counterfeit, 50—570 10		
Middlesex Asso. John Marvin, Tr.			
Chester, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons.			
Mrs. JANE E. DOOLITTLE an H. M.	158 05		
Deep River, Cong. ch. and so. la. and gent. 40.45; m. e. 77.77, wh. cons. Mrs. J. K. POST an H. M. 118 22			
Haddam, 1st cong. ch. and so.	75 00		
Killingworth, Cong. ch. and so. la. 27.25; gent. 26.05;	47 30		
Millington, Rev. A. C. Beach,	10 00		
Ole Lyme, 1st cong. ch. and so.	85 93		
West Brook, Cong. ch.	67 75—562 25		
New Haven City, Aux. So. F. T. Jarman, Agent.			
Centre ch. (of wh. from HENRY SANFORD, 100, wh. cons. himself H. M.) 623; Third ch. 109.90;			
Davenport ch. m. e. 6.33; North ch. coll. 76; m. e. 9.60; United m. e. 16.30; Yale coll. ch. m. e.			
34.45;	865 48		
Ansonia, Cong. ch. and so.	63 00—928 48		
New Haven co. East, F. T. Jarman, Agent.			
Cheshire, Cong. ch. and so.	99 25		
Clinton, Cong. ch. m. e.	78 30		
East Haven, Gent. asso. 52.75; la. do. 47.15, wh. cons. S. T. AN- DREWES an H. M.	100 00		
North Haven, La. cent so.	21 00		
West Meriden, 1st cong. ch. and so. 170 03—459 11			
New Haven co. West Conso. F. T. Jarman, Agr.			
Birmingham, Cong. ch. m. e. 21.65;			
M. B. Bassett, 19;	31 66		
Milford, 1st ch. la. 127.90; gent. 109.55;	237 45		
Mount Carmel, Cong. ch. and so.	51 00		
Orange, do.	47 00		
Oxford, do.	56 76		
Southbury, do.	78 62		
Waterbury, 1st cong. ch. and so. 161.46; 2d ch. and so. 29.91;	194 37		
Woodbridge, Gent. asso.	46 35—713 21		
New London and vic. and Norwich and vic.			
C. Butler and Lewis A. Hyde, Tra.			
Colchester, 1st cong. ch. and so.			
Tolland co. Aux. So. K. B. Preston, Tr.			
North Mansfield, Cong. ch. and so. wh. with other dona. cons. SARAH STORES an H. M.	90 00		
Vernon, la. 43.20; gent. (of wh. from Talcott Brothers, 100, wh. with prev. dona. cons. Mrs. C. D. TALCOTT and Mrs. F. M. MOORE, H. M.) 192.75;	166 25—235 25		
Windham co. Aux. So. Rev. S. G. Willard, Tr.			
Brooklyn, Cong. ch. la. 47.37; m. e. 31.19;	68 45		
Canterbury, 1st cong. ch. and so. coll. 49.65; m. e. 4.50;	54 30		
Thompson, Cong. ch. and so. wh. with prev. dona. cons. MARTHA E. OLNEY and ANNIE K. DUN- NING, H. M.	180 00		

West Killingly, Cong. ch. and so.
gent. 233,40; la. 93,87; m. c.
59,93; 369 20
Westminster, La. 11,50; gent. 3,50; 15 00
Willimantic, Coll. 69; m. c. 23,15;
wh. with prev. dona. cons. Mrs.
D. S. CUSHMAN an H. M. 94 15—781 01
7,741 60

NEW YORK.

Geneva and vic. W. H. Smith, Agent.
Geneva, W. H. Smith, 10; Harriet
L. Tracy, 4; 14 00
Naples, Pres. ch. 10 15—24 15
Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely and Wm. Alling,
Agents.
Holley, Pres. ch. 36 81
Rochester, 1st pres. ch. 278,98;
Brick ch. in part, 63,80; pres.
ch. m. c. 70,80; 413 58—450 39
New York and Brooklyn Aux. So. A. Mer-
win, Tr.
Of wh. from Eli Wainwright, 100; Hugh
Aikman, 50; C. Dunning, 25; Students
Un. Theol. Sem. 20,14; New Eng. ch.
Brooklyn, 100, wh. with prev. dona.
cons. D. G. PAIGE and E. B. KING-
BURY, H. M.; Lloyd Aspinwall, 50; 1,264 66
1,739 20

Albany, 4th pres. ch. miss. asso. 200 00
Andover, Pres. ch. 5 25
Barryville, Cong. ch. 95
Binghamton, Marcus Ford, wh. with
prev. dona. cons. MARY C. BURT
an H. M. 50 00
Brookport, Mrs. J. Minot, 1 00
Camden, ALBA MILLER, wh. cons.
himself an H. M. 100 00
Cheektowaga, Charlotte E. Ely, 100,
a thank-offering, wh. cons. MARY
A. C. ELY an H. M.; Mary A. C.
Ely, 100, a thank-offering, wh. cons.
CHARLOTTE E. ELY an H. M. 200 00
Chester, Pres. ch. 57 00
Cicero, Mrs. Tripp, 1 00
Cincinnati, Cong. ch. 36 84
Denton, Pres. ch. bal. 1 25
Deposit, Mrs. Mariett J. Ward, wh.
cons. MARY S. WARD an H. M. 100 00
Durham, La. cent. 4 00
East Bloomfield, Cong. ch. m. c. 33 87
Elbridge, 1st cong. ch. m. c. 2 62
Gouverneur, Nancy W. Wright, 5 00
Griffin's Mills, Cong. ch. 5 00
Hamilton, Mrs. G. Tompkins, 1 00
Harpersfield, Mrs. M. Boies and
Sarah Hotchkiss, 5; Harper Boies, 3; 8 00
Howard, Pres. ch. 8 00
Ithaca, do. 63 37
Jefferson, do. 14 07
Kiantone, A friend, 5 00
Lewiston, Pres. ch. 10 00
Lima, do. 69 55
Lockport, 1st pres. ch. 127 75
Lumberland, Cong. ch. 1 40
Malden, Pres. ch. wh. cons. Rev.
WM. HART an H. M. 50 00
Mannsville, Cong. ch. (of wh. from A.
M. Wardwell, 30,) 20 50
Moravia, Cong. ch. m. c. 11 55
New Road, La. miss. so. 14 50
New York, A friend, 100; Edmund
Dwight, 50; Washington Heights,
pres. ch. m. c. 11; Officers N. Y.
Juv. Asylum, 15; 176 00
Niagara Falls, 1st pres. ch. 81 00
Otisco, Mrs. Olive S. Fribbie, 20 00
Parishville, Pres. ch. 17 00
Poughkeepsie, Pres. ch. m. c. 33 59
Sidney Centre, Cong. ch. 1 75
Southold, Pres. ch. 25 65
South Wales, Cong. ch. 5 00
Spencertown, Pres. ch. 22 00
Tarrytown, H. N. C. 5 00
Waverly, Pres. ch. bal. 4 00—1,593 86
3,533 06

Legacies.—Geneva, Henry Dwight, by
E. Dwight, 1,050 00
Livonia, Mrs. Susan Fowler, by
Rev. A. H. Farmaice, less tax,
&c. 94 35
Salem, T. R. Weston, for Gaboon, 30 00—1,164 35
4,497 41

NEW JERSEY.

Elizabeth, W. Williams, 7 30
Succasunna, Pres. ch. miss. so. 24 81—32 11

PENNSYLVANIA.

By Samuel Work, Agent.
Philadelphia, Cash, 100; J. D. L.
25;
Delaware Water Gap, Mt. ch. m. c. 5 06
Harrisburg, 1st ch. 16,50; W. M.
Kerr, 50; 66 50
Maple, Pres. ch. wh. cons. Rev.
M. P. JONES an H. M. 50 00
“A Kentucky Abolitionist,” 10 00—255 55
Carbondale, Pres. ch. wh. cons. J.
DICKSON an H. M. 100 00
Harrisburg, German Reformed Ch.
by R. F. Kelker, Treasurer, 1,000 00
Lock Haven, G. B. Perkins, 3 59
North East, Pres. ch. m. c. 10 00
Philadelphia, Calvary pres. ch. m. c. 72 40
Waterford, Pres. ch. 10 00—1,195 59
1,452 15

Legacies—Susquehanna Co., Andrew Wil-
lard, by Urbane Smith, ex'r, 100 00
1,552 15

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, “White Mountains,” 5 00

VIRGINIA.

Camp Distribution, Rev. James P. Fisher,
wh. with prev. dona. cons. S. V. S. FISHER
an H. M. 25 00

OHIO.

By William Scott.
Cincinnati, A Christmas gift, 50;
3d pres. ch. m. c. 23,65; 72 65
Monroeville, Pres. ch. m. c. 5 00
Porter, Pres. ch. 20 00
Walnut Hills, Lane sem. ch. m. c. 5 40—105 05
Cleveland, 3d pres. ch. bal. 53 97
Defiance, 1st pres. ch. 11 00
Dresden, Pres. ch. coll. 17,75; m. c.
17,25; 35 60
Elyria, 1st pres. ch. 20 00
Farmington, Pres. ch. in part, 13 09
Hudson, 1st cong. ch. and so. 63 35
Kelloggsville, F. Stoddard, 4 00
Lawrence, Cong. ch. 10 00
Logan, E. T. Rochester, 1 00
Marietta, 1st cong. ch. and so. sub.
146,50; m. c. 15,50; Mrs. Betsey
McGuire, 200; 362 00
Marysville, Cong. ch. 8,22; W. Mitch-
ell, 10; 18 22
Mesopotamia, Pres. ch. in part, 32 61
Montgomery, 1st cong. ch. 3 75—634 19
739 34

Legacies.—Chatham Centre, Ebenezer Allen,
by D. B. Allen, 25 00
764 34

INDIANA.

By William Scott.
Crawfordsville, Central ch. 88 75
Indianapolis, 2d pres. ch. m. c. 10 00
Lafayette, 2d pres. ch. 286 25
Mishawaka, Pres. ch. m. c. 11 50
396 50

Less exch. 25—396 25
Elkhart, Julia S. Smith, 5 00
401 35

ILLINOIS.

Bloomington, Friends,	7 00
Chicago, 1st cong. ch. bal. 98,44;	
South cong. ch. m. c. 37,30;	135 64
Crystal Lake, S. S. Gates,	100 00
Elmwood, WM. J. PHELPS, wh. cons.	
himself an H. M.	100 00
Genesee, E. W. Town,	2 50
Joliet, Pres. ch. wh. with prev. dona.	
cons. Rev. JOHN KIDD an H. M.	26 70
Lake Forest, 1st pres. ch. m. c.	23 37
Moline, Cong. ch.	5 00
Rockford, Westminster pres. ch. wh.	
with prev. dona. cons. C. K. CRANE	
an H. M.	52 54
Rock Island, 2d pres. ch.	43 00
Bushville, Pres. ch.	11 15
Sandwich, Pres. ch. m. c.	7 61
Springfield, Mary W. Libby,	10 00
Wenona, Pres. ch.	16 00—540 51

MICHIGAN.

Clayton, 1st pres. ch.	4 15
Detroit, Avenue pres. ch. 254,35;	
Mrs. E. E. Stuart, 100;	354 35
Dover, 1st pres. ch.	8 60
Flushing, Pres. ch.	11 00
Hastings, C. T. Bryant, Tist Ohio	
Bog't,	5 00
Kalamazoo, 1st cong. ch. and so.	
29,22; P. L. H. 5;	34 22
Lowell, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. McLain,	1 50
Marquette, A friend,	8 00
Pinekn'g, Mrs. J. Affleck,	1 00
Raisin, Cong. ch. and so.	25 00
Richland, 1st pres. ch.	71 00
Saginaw City, Pres. ch.	20 00
Tecumseh,	
do.	90 50—634 32

WISCONSIN.

Delevan, Cong. ch. and so. wh. cons.	
Mrs. A. H. BARNES and Mrs. J. E.	
KING, H. M.	350 00
Kenosha, 1st cong. ch.	30 00
Milwaukee, Plymouth ch. 159,95; 1st	
pres. ch. bal. 35;	194 95
Neenah, Pres. ch. coll. 23,87; m. c.	
10;	32 87
Racine, 1st pres. ch.	30 75
Ripon, Little girls,	2 21
Wautoma, Cong. ch.	6 00—645 78

IOWA.

Adell, Pres. ch.	5 00
Bowen's Prairie, Cong. ch. m. c.	16 00
Burlington, Cong. ch. and so.	67 70
Garnavillo, Benjamin Sackett,	1 50
Grinnell, Cong. ch. and so.	22 25
Independence, N. N. Sykes, wh. cons.	
Rev. THOMAS N. SKINNER an H. M.	50 00
Neoville, Cong. ch. and so.	10 00
Vinton, Hattie N. R.	5 00—171 45

MINNESOTA.

Excelsior, Cong. ch. m. c.	8 60
Faribault, Cong. ch. and so.	11 80
Minneapolis, Plymouth cong. ch.	44 83
St. Anthony, Rev. S. R. BIGGS, and	
fam. wh. with prev. dona. cons.	
himself an H. M.	40 00
St. Paul, House of Hope, pres. ch.	
m. c.	11 65
Wabasha, Cong. ch.	5 00—121 28

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Germ. Evan. St. Peter ch. mis-	
sion so. 60; ladies, 15;	75 00

CALIFORNIA.

Oakland, 1st cong. ch. m. c.	8 29
Redwood, Cong. ch. m. c.	3 60
Premium,	11 70—23 00

NEVADA.

Virginia City, 1st pres. ch. m. c.	45 00
Premium,	51 20—96 20

Donations.

OREGON.

Oregon City, Cong. ch. and Sab. sch.	21 00
Portland, 1st cong. ch. m. c.	9 00—30 00

FOREIGN LANDS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

Canada, Fingal, E. D. Johnston, 47; Mon-	
treal, Zion ch. miss. asso. 227;	274 00
England, London, W. C. Gellibrand,	50 00
China, Peking, S. Wells Williams,	100 00
Labrador, Caribou Is., Rev. S. R. Butler,	
3; Rev. C. C. Carpenter, 3;	6 00
Zulu, Amahlongwa, A friend, 25; Umtwoti,	
m. c. 43,60; Ifumi, m. c. 34,80; spec.	106 40
gift of native convert, 3;	
	536 40

MISSION SCHOOL ENTERPRISE.

MAINE.—Brewer Village, s. a. 15; Cumber-	
land, s. a. 29; Otisfield, s. a. 18; Port-	
land, 3d ch. s. a. 29,91; Waldoboro, 1st	
ch. s. a. 7,50; Waterford, s. a. 17,05;	116 46

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Bristol, s. a. for	
India, 15; Claremont, s. a. for Diarbeikir,	
41,50; Concord, Myrtle mission sch.	94 31
36,81; Lower Bartlett, s. a. 1;	

VERMONT.—Brattleboro', s. a. 26; East	
Westminster, s. a. 3; West Westminster,	
s. a. 5,12; Essex, s. a. 10; Georgia, s. a.	
6; Morrisville, Nellie, 10; Mrs. Giced,	
1,00; Charlie, 55c.; Willie, 55c.; Town-	
shend, 1st ch. s. a. for India, 6; Windsor,	
1st ch. s. a. wh. with prev. dona. cons.	
CHESTER MARCH an H. M. 45;	113 23

MASSACHUSETTS.—Framingham Centre,	
Friends, for Aintab, 80; Holyoke, 3d ch.	
s. a. for Madura, 10; South Danvers, s. a.	
25; Southbridge, Ellen P. I.; Springfield,	
South ch. s. a. for India, 100, wh. cons.	
GEO. F. WADSWORTH an H. M.	216 00

CONNECTICUT.—Canterbury, s. a. for In-	
dia, 27,50; North Haven, 15; for Oroc-	
miah, 3; Newington, s. a. 5,95; West	
Killingly, Westfield ch. s. a. for Syria, 15;	
West Suffield, s. a. 4,35;	55 80

NEW YORK.—Avon, s. a. 5; Clarkson, s. a.	
8,25; Le Roy, pres. s. a. wh. cons. Rev.	
C. C. KIMBALL an H. M., 49,75; Mexico,	
pres. s. a. for Gaboon, 15; Plattsburgh,	
pres. s. a. for Sidon, 16,91; Red Creek,	
s. a. 2; Rose, pres. s. a. 14,50; Smyrna,	
1st cong. s. a. 13; Valatie, pres. infant	
s. a. 3,35;	127 66

NEW JERSEY.—Newark, 1st German	
pres. s. a. 5.	5 00

PENNSYLVANIA.—West Philadelphia,	
Walnut st. s. a. 30,86; Clinton st. infant	
class, 1,75;	32 61

OHIO.—Kinsman, s. a. for Turkey, 25;	
Lyme, s. a. 8,22; Montgomery, 1st cong.	
s. a. 3,25;	36 50

INDIANA.—New Albany, 2d pres. ch. chil-	
dren, 38; Frank Mann, 1; Lewis Mann,	
1,10;	40 10

ILLINOIS.—Rushville, Pres. s. a.	
	27 62

OREGON.—Albany, Cong. s. a.	
	5 00

Donations received in December,	29,312 45
Legacies,	2,529 57

	\$31,839 02
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52nd TOTAL from September 1st,	
1854, to December 31st, 1854,	\$108,234 79